

Tory MPs enraged by proposal of net 1.7% pay rise

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Conservative MPs last night gave the fullest possible vent to their anger and frustration with the Government over the controversial and embarrassing issue of parliamentary pay.

At a packed and stormy meeting of the backbench 1922 Committee in the Commons, Mr MP rose to accuse the Government of incompetence, cowardice and even cheating.

It was estimated afterwards that of more than a dozen speakers, representing a clear cross-section of views, only one or two "came within a mile of supporting the government line."

Earlier, Mr John Biffen, the Conservative Leader, had announced the formal Government decision to recommend an increase in salary of only 4 per cent, taking annual pay from £14,510 to £15,090.

But it was not lost on MPs that taken with an extra contribution to an improved pension deal, the net increase would amount to only 1.7 per cent.

Mr Edward du Cane, chairman of the 1922 Committee, has for weeks past anticipated the wrath of his backbench colleagues in talks with Government ministers.

But Mrs Margaret Thatcher was adamant inside and outside the Cabinet that both ministers and MPs should set an example. It was announced yesterday that Mrs Thatcher would herself take an increase of only 4.12 per cent, again electing to refuse the full prime ministerial salary of £48,520, and instead taking the Cabinet ministers' rise from £37,410 to £38,900.

It is understood that there had been an attempt, in Cabinet papers, to get Mrs Thatcher to agree to a staged increase in the recommendation presented to Parliament by Lord Plowden's Top Salaries Review Board, from £14,510 to £19,000. A staged deal would give MPs, for example, and extra £1,100 a year over four years, with an annual top-up of about 4 per cent.

That was rejected as "the unacceptable face of compromise." But while Labour MPs agreed in consultation with their own leaders that they should go for the full £19,000, Conservative MPs were left with no resolution of the festering problem.

At last night's meeting of the 1922 Committee, ministers were accused of being "sneaky" in putting on the pay debate and vote at the end of Commons business next Tuesday, in the hope that a late night vote might damp down the rebellion.

Ministers were also accused of "funking" the issue, of "making a hash of it" and of failing to take into account the undoubted grievances of MPs who have, year by year, seen their pay eroded by governments which have failed to "grasp the nettle".

Their anger was evidently aggravated by some newspaper reports, thought to have been inspired by ministers, that MPs were rushing to "put their snouts in the trough".

Conservative MPs were also told that government whips had been informing new MPs that if they did not vote for the 4 per cent line, then they would never be promoted; they would even be blocked from the most junior position of parliamentary private secretary.

Allowances up, page 2



Police clearing the road outside Walton prison, Liverpool, yesterday of demonstrators protesting the innocence of Denis Kelly, aged 33, convicted of the gangland murder of a Textet newspaper. Protestors tried to prevent a coach carrying Kelly from leaving for Wakefield prison, West Yorkshire.

Deadline set for Catholic meat ban

By Richard Ford and David Nicholson-Lord

British Catholics have until November to decide whether to accept a return to the traditional abstention from eating meat on Fridays as laid down in a new code of Canon Law promulgated by the Vatican.

The rule, which usually meant Catholics ate fish on Fridays, was abandoned in the late 1960s under the provisions of Vatican II. But the system of voluntary penances which was hoped to follow abandonment has largely failed to materialize, a factor which is thought to have led to the promulgation of the new decree.

Under the terms of the new code, which was published earlier this year and becomes effective in November, Catholics must abstain from meat or another food as a form of self-denial to remind them to do penance. The Catholic hierarchy in each country, however, has the right to choose some alternative form of communal penance.

The signs in England and Wales are already that many ordinary Catholics may be unwilling to accept a form of abstinence increasingly seen as old-fashioned and somewhat inward-looking.

One senior Catholic source said last night that the proposal seemed certain to cause raised eyebrows among many laity. "Just abstaining from meat may be a little too hard to take," he added. "I think it will be accepted but I would not say it will be welcomed."

Other forms of self-denial that are likely to meet with more approval are support for charity or moves providing practical help for the developing world. The Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference for England and Wales last week decided to embark on a wide-ranging process of consultation within the church before reaching a decision.

The proposal is likely to be high on the agenda on the national conference of priests in September as well as within the commissions representing different sections of the church.

A spokesman for Archbishop Derek Worlock of Liverpool, the second senior figure in the hierarchy of the English church, last night rejected the suggestion that the rule was a retrograde step but acknowledged that lack of voluntary penance was partly responsible for its introduction.

In Ireland, Catholic Church officials have expressed the wish to see people abstaining from meat.

After the lifting of the abstention rule it was thought Catholics would be mature enough to make their own sacrifice but this has not occurred. Even before Vatican II, the rule was being ignored but the Church felt a positive regulation must be introduced that would have to be obeyed by all practising Catholics.

Tomorrow

the track hard Williams on the ring grid: how to come a racing car ver

the trail money to the land of the gladiators, out west to oson, Arizona

a diet ryl Downing eschews fat with the latest al substitutes

saline Norman vorts on how the kding is going in the at Sotheby's auction.

Gibraltar initiative by Madrid

Fernando Morán, the ish Foreign Minister, said today that Spain would submit a formula to the European mission aimed at solving problem of Gibraltar.

He said: "The Gibraltar issue t be solved. The people t keep their British enship."

Death penalty debate

ing to a typesetting error, the paragraph of the lead story yesterday's Times referred to s on the death penalty ste taken in "The new se of Lords", instead of e Commons."

S rates fear

interest rates could rise in short term, the Federal ervice Board said. In Britain, Confederation of British astry said that British rates uld not follow the American

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Ferry expansion

by the Viking Line is vesting £15m to make Ramse, Kent, a rival to Dover as a Channel ferry port. Page 3

Nuclear link-up

lines and US officials have holding talks in Washington on possible cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear

Page 5

Robbery charge

men will face Horsham magistrates, London, charged with robbing Jewellers in Knightsbridge, of £1,429,000 in gems and a possessing weapons. They Arthur Rachel, aged 42, and ept Jerry Scalise, aged 42, a of Chicago.

Leiters study

users, the news agency, has ed its auditors to study the ibility of offering shares in company on the Stock change

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Uruguay ban

Spain's military Govern- last night banned a ical rally scheduled for gust 6 and kept on ice its otations with political par-on a return to civilian rule

Rally called, page 7

Access dates

s Commons is to adjourn for summer recess on July 29 t the Lords will adjourn on y 27.

Radler's 64

course record round of 64, en under par, left the ertean Craig Stadler, three kes ahead in the Open golf ampionship at Royal Birkdale, ain's Nick Faldo and Sam nance each had a 68 Page 23

andall's 75

rek Randall scored 75 not s England were dismissed 209 in the first Test. Hadlee & six wickets for 53 runs, but w Zealand were 17-3 at the

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ider page 13

here On NHS cuts, from Mr J. Huckleby, rates, from dy Porter, and Mr J. R. vill; Financial Times dispute in Mr W. T. Booroff

advertising articles: After hanging; ill debt

stures, pages 10-12

offrey Smith interviews Mr lter Mondale; a portrait of John King, chairman of fish Airways; the new Footy to lead Labour. Spectrum: nes Guide to the British and Prix. Friday Pa: arital problems of Muslim men; Breaking down the 'fast wall'. Medical Briefing: ituary, page 14

Philip Zec, Mr Alan Hooper

Save water appeal to homes

Householders were urged yesterday to stop using hoses and sprinklers during the heatwave to conserve water.

The National Water Council (NWC) made the appeal in spite of reservoir levels being above normal as a result of heavy rainfalls in April and May.

An increased demand for water, in some cases 30 per cent higher than normal, was the main problem and consumers living on high ground or at the end of some mains were suffering a reduction in pressure.

Hosepipes and sprinklers have been banned in Gwynedd, Wales, certain parts of the Thames area and in central

Remarriage in church approved

From Clifford Langley, Religious Affairs Correspondent, York

A reluctant and divided General Synod was finally persuaded last night to approve a scheme for remarrying divorced people in the Church of England.

Heavy criticism was directed at almost every detail of the scheme but the mood of the debate gradually hardened into determination to try it as the best option available, with the possibility of revising it in the light of experience.

The scheme, which may be ready for operation next year, provides for a panel of expert advisers to whom individual cases should be referred.

The advisers will have a written report on each case from the clergyman concerned, based on inquiries, which he will be required to make.

If the diocesan bishop accepts the panel's recommendation he will formally relieve the previously married person from the obligations of the previous marriage vows.

The scheme had a rough passage through 14 attempts to amend the resolution which proposed it.

First, moved by the Rev Richard Holloway of Newcastle diocese, asked for second thoughts because "this procedure will not sufficiently acceptable throughout the church."

That was defeated by 233 votes to 211, indicating the synod's uncertainty. The Bishop of Durham, Dr John Habgood, said the number of amendments alone was enough to show that the synod was in great difficulty.

The main alternative before the synod was to leave the remarriage of divorcees entirely to the discretion of the clergyman concerned.

Canon Douglas Rhymes of Southwark diocese in London said that would make life almost impossible for a clergyman when he felt he had to turn a case down.

The final endorsement of the scheme was given by the House of Bishops by 33 votes to 10, by the House of Clergy by 131 to 64, and in the House of Laity by 120 to 69.

Government orders study into selling off airports

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

The Government has told the British Airports Authority to carry out urgent studies into turning its major airports - Heathrow, Gatwick, Glasgow and Edinburgh - into private companies. Mr Norman Payne, the chairman, disclosed yesterday.

The instruction came from Mr Tom King, the Transport Secretary, soon after the election, and runs counter to the authority's previous proposals to "introduce" private capital while keeping the airports in one unit.

The study is expected to take four to six weeks and as yet he had no idea of its outcome, Mr Payne said. But he expected it would lead to a stock market flotation.

The idea of performance bonds investigated by authority before the election was now over and done with.

Speaking at a London press conference, Mr Payne reported profits of £35m for the last financial year, £4.7m down on the previous year.

He blamed the continued recession in air transport, producing only one per cent

traffic growth last year, and landing charges pegged at 1981 levels. But as the world economy perked up, traffic this year should rise 2.5 per cent he predicted, and the authority's profit to more than £37m.

Prestwick, Scotland, remains the authority's main problem airport, with a £3.4m loss. A major publicity campaign is under way in Canada and the United States to persuade American tourists to visit Scotland, but it is too early to assess results, Mr Payne said.

Investment of nearly £100m, largely in the fourth terminal at Heathrow, was at a record level and amounted to nearly a third of the total turnover.

Commercial operations such as duty free sales, accounted at £131m for nearly half the authority's revenue and made a £49m profit compared with a £9m loss on landing fees and other traffic activities.

With steadily rising profits since its formation 17 years ago, British Airports is one of the ripest plums on the privatization tree, and could raise most, if not all, the extra £500m the Chancellor wants from this source before the end of the year.

Key figures for the separate airports last year are: Heathrow profit: £43.6m. Passengers: 26.6m. Aircraft movements: 275,000.

Gatwick: Profit: £775,000. Passengers: 11.5m. Aircraft movements: 151,000.

Stansted: Loss: £4.6m. Passengers: 300,000. Aircraft movements: 35,000.

Glasgow: Profit: £740,000. Passengers: 2.4m. Aircraft movements: 85,500.

Edinburgh: Loss: £1.3m. Passengers: 1.2m. Aircraft movements: 67,500.

Prestwick: Loss: £3.4m. Passengers: 400,000. Aircraft movements: 28,600.

Aberdeen: Profit: £590,000. Passengers: 1.7m. Aircraft movements: 110,600.

Gatwick is easily turning into a highly successful airport, and there is little doubt that Stansted could be so too if developed as London's third airport along the lines proposed by the authority.

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Howe debut with the top Reagan men

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Sir Geoffrey Howe, on his first visit to Washington since becoming Foreign Secretary, yesterday held a series of meetings with top US officials which read like an entry from the *Who's Who* of the Reagan Administration.

In addition to a half-hour meeting with President Reagan in the White House, Sir Geoffrey discussed arms control issues and the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain with Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary; foreign policy issues including the Middle East, Central America and East-West relations in a lengthy session with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State; and economic issues with Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary.

Although Sir Geoffrey saw eye-to-eye with his American hosts on most issues, there were differences of view about what Britain fears is a drift towards protectionism by the United States. These fears were underscored last week by the Reagan Administration's decision to impose tariffs and quotas on specialty steel imports, a move which has been condemned by the EEC.

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Pro-hanging MPs feel betrayed by vote

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

There was wide agreement among MPs yesterday, after the six decisive votes on Wednesday night against restoring the death penalty for murder, that the argument is over for the next five years, so far as Parliament is concerned, and possibly for all future Parliaments.

There was also bitter criticism of ministers, and of the Prime Minister in particular, among Conservative campaigners for restoration, for having blown hot and cold by first promising a Government Bill to give effect to a vote in favour of hanging and then withdrawing the promise.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, was accused in the voting lobbies by restorationists who complained of having been let down. One senior backbench chairman, conspicuous for his support of Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the past, was heard asking his colleagues why she had failed to give leadership.

In the Chamber yesterday Mr Brittan agreed with a Labour backbencher that the previous night's voting - in which the majorities against hanging ranged from 81 for murder of a policeman to 175 for murdering for theft - was decisive enough for it to be unlikely to come before the House for a while.

The Government of the Irish Republic was relieved at the result of the hanging debate (Richard Ford writes from Belfast). Ireland retains hanging for the killing of policemen and judges but the last six sentences have been commuted to life imprisonment, and both Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, and Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the Opposition, are opposed to capital punishment.

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Sally ferry line invests £15m to turn Ramsgate into port to rival Dover

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

A Scandinavian shipping line is investing £15m to make Ramsgate, Kent, a rival to Dover as a cross-Channel ferry port.

Sally the Viking Line, which from today will be operating two cut-price ferries between Ramsgate and Dunkirk, hopes to be carrying two million passengers and 300,000 cars a year, more than a tenth of the market, by the mid-1980s.

By 1986 Sally plans to operate 50 sailings a day to France, Belgium, Holland and West Germany, using ferries twice the size of any on the Channel now.

"Ramsgate will be to Dover what Gatwick is to Heathrow," says Mr Michael Kingshott, Sally's British managing director, said, aged 36, he is already a millionaire from importing Japanese cars in the 1970s.

With the help of a simplified fare structure, with a standard rate for cars and children carried free, Sally has already won a five per cent share of the

market in two years, but the existing operators affect not to be worried.

British rail's Sealink, busy rationalizing to meet the Government's privatization plans, said yesterday: "Obviously we are aware of the position Sally are carving out for themselves, but they have gone for lower rates in order to buy their way into the market."

"We do not see their share rising above eight to nine per cent. Some sailings by Sealink are already cheaper, and with our big new ferries we are confident of meeting all competition. In fact we are bullish about our future on the Channel."

Townsend Thoresen, the market leader, whose chairman, Mr Keith Wickenden, died in an air crash last week, said: "Naturally, we take any competition seriously. But Sally have a pretty small share of the market. We thrive on competition."

Sally remains confident of becoming a substantial force on

the Channel now that the price war between the big operators is over. A £2m loss in 1981 and £1.5m last year will be eliminated this year, and converted to a £3m profit by 1985, Mr Graeme Marshall, British financial controller, said yesterday.

At that point two £35m ferries with space for 2,500 passengers and 500 cars, a swimming pool, sauna, and luxury restaurants and cabins will come into operation, he predicted.

Mr Kingshott said that traffic growth across the channel would be substantially greater than the experts had so far predicted.

According to a recent *Which?* report, Sally offers good value for large cars and big families, especially at peak times, but for a standard car and two adults Townsend, Sealink and P & O offer substantially lower rates at between £44 and £46, compared with Sally's £58 for people prepared to travel in the early morning.

Family is jailed for contempt

The parents and brother of a murdered woman were jailed for 28 days each yesterday for ignoring a court order to attend the trial of her killer.

Mr Justice Russell sentenced them at Manchester Crown Court where he jailed the murderer for life last week.

The judge told them: "All three of you were the subject of absolute witness orders. It was made plain to each of you that you were required to give evidence in a murder trial, a trial which affected a member of your family."

"It might well have been that your absence could have created a miscarriage of justice and I cannot overlook what I regard as a gross contempt of this court."

Patrick McDonagh, aged 53, his wife, Kathleen, aged 50, and their son, Martin, aged 30, were living in a hotel in Liverpool when seen by the police on June 30. They were told they must attend court on July 6 as prosecution witnesses but they did not turn up. Mr Justice Russell ordered their arrests on warrants for contempt.

Mr Andrew Vos, for the parents and brother, said they accepted they were warned to attend court. They were terrified of the consequences as they had never been in prison before.

Last Friday, Mr Justice Russell jailed Osborne Stewart, aged 39, for life, for what he called a "brutal, and savage murder."

Stewart was found guilty of killing Mrs Mary Bridget Heaney, aged 29, who was beaten to death in an argument at her home in Cranfield Walk, Moss Side, Manchester, last Boxing Day.

She was punched, kicked, and possibly strangled by Stewart, her boy friend, after he had a quarrel with her parents and brother.

Student wins leave to sue doctors

Mr David Routley, aged 24, a student who claims that, strapped and handcuffed to a stretcher, he was unlawfully taken and detained for 18 days yesterday won the right to sue the doctors who ordered his committal.

Two Court of Appeal judges, in a reserved judgement, granted Mr Routley, formerly of Penstone Park, Lancing, leave to bring an action against Dr Brian Vawdrey, consultant psychiatrist at Graylingwell psychiatric hospital, near Chichester, west Sussex, and Dr John Lewis, a general practitioner, claiming damages alleging negligence and false imprisonment.

But Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Slade refused Mr Routley, now living with friends in Lancing, leave to sue Mr Alan Plesner, a mental welfare officer, and his employers, West Sussex County Council.

Mr Routley alleges the doctors signed a 12-month committal order without giving him an examination.

The court allowed his appeal against the refusal of a High Court judge to grant him leave under the Mental Health Act to institute proceedings.

Lord Justice Dunn said that before the order was signed Mr Routley's father had told the doctors that his son was behaving strangely and aggressively and had made threats to kill him and his younger brother.

To bring an action Mr Routley had to show either bad faith or lack of reasonable care on the part of the doctors. Bad faith was not alleged.

The judge said Dr Vawdrey had said that he ordered Mr Routley's compulsory admission because his situation was "potentially dangerous" and it would have been "irresponsible" not to act.

Part-time prisons backed by MPs

By Stewart Twissell, Crime Reporter

An experimental system of part-time prison for short-term offenders so that they would go out to work each day but spend their nights in jail was proposed yesterday by a group of MPs specializing in penal questions.

The experiment has been put to the Home Office by the parliamentary all-party penal affairs group after a study of schemes in Belgium and Holland earlier this year. The MPs suggest a system whereby offenders would attend detention centres for a set number of days over six months.

The part-time system could be tried in one or two prisons. It would be applied to short-term prisoners who were employed when convicted. In Belgium the scheme is used for prisoners serving sentences up to six months.

The group, in a report published yesterday, said it was attracted to the idea because it enabled prisoners to continue supporting their families. They could also make a contribution towards the cost of their imprisonment.

The "day detention" scheme would not be reformative but provide "a straightforward,

credible and easily understood penalty which would avoid the undesirable side-effects of custodial sentences."

In the case of offenders such as football hooligans it would provide "a measure of prevention through containment."

But the day detention would include constructive work or educational courses.

The group has also examined the idea of weekend prison and found there were attractions in its use because while it was a credible penalty there was no loss of jobs, reduced family disruption and less contamination from criminal attitudes which might arise from longer periods in prison.

In studying the concept of using partial sentencing the report noted that in Belgium and Holland economic difficulties arose over the use of cells for only part of the time. Since weekend or partial imprisonment might mean separate centres the system would be too expensive unless it was used for a large number of prisoners.

Part-time Prison (Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group, c/o 169 Clapham Road, London SW9 0P; 759).

Financier may buy island for religious sanctuary

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Two multi-millionaires were discussing the possibility last night of turning the island of Brecon in the Channel Islands into a religious sanctuary for people who want to go into retreat.

Mr Leonard Matchan, the owner and an atheist, said he would be happy if the 100-acre tax haven just 40 yards from Sark was bought by Sir Julian Hodge, the Welsh financier.

Mr Matchan, aged 72, who wants about £3m for a 125 year lease of the island, said yesterday he was selling it because he could no longer cope with the steep stone stairway leading up from the small harbour.

Mr Matchan, the former head of the Cope Allman combine, said: "Although I am an atheist I would feel happier in my grave if someone like Sir Julian purchased Brecon."

"By holding on the lease then even from the grave I will be able to stop any ugly development of the island."

Sir Julian, aged 78, who is a friend of Mr Matchan, would finance the operation from a charitable fund named after

his mother which is understood to be worth about £13m. He was reported yesterday to have said: "Brecon is ideally placed to be a religious retreat and we have already been in touch with the agents."

Sir Julian has plans to build a Roman Catholic cathedral near Cardiff city centre.

The island would make the perfect retreat, equipped as it is with a manor house with seven bedrooms, a swimming pool, four cottages, farm buildings, a private harbour and a helicopter landing pad. It also has the additional business advantage of having no income, capital transfer or capital gains taxes.

If Sir Julian, a former railway clerk, were to buy Brecon he would sit with 39 other landowners and 12 peasant members of Sark's Court of Pleas, the assembly which presides over the island's population of 500.

Mr Matchan, who said he intended to speak to Sir Julian on the telephone, has had two other serious inquiries for the island already and the agents have received 25 other calls.

Police resume inquiries in Genette Tate case

The police are to resume their investigation into the disappearance of Genette Tate, aged 13, who disappeared five years ago while delivering newspapers, close to her home in the village of Aylesbeare, near Exeter, Devon.

Extensive files on the case are being reexamined as a result of a visit to Australia by two Devon policemen. They spent a week in Brisbane interviewing Mr and Mrs Michael Bastin, a former Exeter couple. They have alleged that a man, later convicted of a sex murder, was in Aylesbeare on the day the girl vanished.

Mr Rupert Ormerod, Assistant Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, said yesterday: "There are now numerous inquiries to be pursued in this country to check out the validity of the information obtained in Australia. It would be quite improper for us to disclose the nature of these inquiries as to do so could compromise the outcome."

Supt Don Crabb, who was second in command of the squad involved in the search for Genette, and Det Insp Tony Furland, travelled to Brisbane because Mr and Mrs Bastin had emigrated to Australia.

It is possible that a man who was convicted of raping and murdering a girl student hitchhiker several years after Genette Tate's disappearance will be interviewed by the police.

He was questioned in connection with the Tate case after his arrest and has since been interviewed in prison about the allegation that he was in Aylesbeare at the time.

Foster plea for problem teenagers

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

A group of London social workers yesterday launched a new foster parent campaign which acknowledges that the teenagers they are trying to get out of care are often difficult to handle.

The campaign covers all 32 London boroughs and is aimed at finding suitable parents for more than half the 9,000 teenagers in their care. The campaign literature tackles popular views about teenagers, from the idea that they are all crazy to the notion that they sniff glue and are violent.

Such a teenager is being fostered by Mrs Jennifer Bryans, aged 3, who has six children of her own and is preparing to adopt a boy, aged four. Mrs Bryans took Martin, now aged 17, for a two-week holiday on a short-term fostering placement last year he is still with her family.

Martin has lived in children's homes or institutions all his life. He has been in trouble with the police and is on probation and unemployed.

Asked how the family could handle a young man such as Martin she said: "We just love him. The strength of my family has pulled me through."

Mr Jeremy Burns, chairman of the campaign, called London's Fostering Information Service, said there were many young people like Martin who need understanding foster homes and many foster parents like Mrs Bryans able to take on the job. The problems were finding them, which was why social workers, who were employed as fostering officers by London boroughs, had decided to pool resources and ideas into the campaign.

Potential parents will be sent a glossy brochure listing details of 254 teenagers who are in care and need foster parents. The 254 include 26 handicapped children and 90 ethnic minorities, categories that social workers now realize can be successfully fostered.

The campaign organizers acknowledge that fostering teenagers is more hazardous than younger children, who can adjust more easily. The failure rate is still low and in Lambeth is 11 per cent.

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Mr Devine, of Kenwyn Caravan Park, Truro, Cornwall, said that he felt guilty because a life had been lost. He told detectives last October that he was responsible for the fire "because I wanted to be punished".

The court was told that he was interviewed by the police while held in Exeter prison on a theft charge.

Mr Devine, who is said to have used a single match to set fire to a towel, pleaded not guilty to the manslaughter of Mr Leslie Mason, aged 52, from Grimsby, who suffocated. He also denied arson. The trial continues today.

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'My daughter in death cell does not deserve to hang'

By Richard Evans

The father of a London woman sentenced to hang in South Africa for murdering her British-born husband spoke for the first time yesterday about the fate awaiting his daughter, and said: "If she dies, I will die."

Mrs Maureen Smith, born in east London 39 years ago and privately educated at a Sussex convent, was sentenced to death in Johannesburg last November after being convicted of killing Roger Smith, her third husband. Two black Africans she allegedly hired to carry out the murder were also sentenced to the gallows.

Today, 72 hours short of the eighth anniversary of her fatal third marriage, in the 235th day Mrs Smith will have spent in "death row" at a maximum security prison in Pretoria, awaiting her appeal against conviction and sentence scheduled for next month.

She emigrated with her husband to Durban soon after their marriage at Brentwood, Essex, in 1975. But the relationship soured and they were in the process of getting divorced when they moved to a rented house on the outskirts of Johannesburg, early in 1982.

He died from 14 stab wounds in the back garden on July 20 last year.

Yesterday her father, Mr Harry Mullincks, an East Ham businessman, described how he was convinced his only daughter was not guilty. He said that she had been physically ill-treated by her husband in the three years before his death and that Smith had tried to blackmail him during the divorce proceedings by exposing his breach of currency regulations when he sent tens of thousands of pounds to his daughter from Britain.

He passed on to *The Times* three of the many letters Mrs Smith has written from her cell to her father giving details of her time in "death row" and express her hopes for the future.

Mr Mullincks, aged 71, said: "I do not believe she has been rightly convicted of murder. My granddaughter has convinced me emphatically that her mother never knew what was going to happen that night."

"Maureen had been driven to the madness by Roger's appalling behaviour. If another week had passed she would have undoubtedly killed herself."

During her trial it was alleged that Mr Mullincks had suggested sending "heavies" from England to kill Smith and that an aunt flew from Britain to assist.

A request by Mr Mullincks for immunity from possible prosecution to give evidence at his daughter's appeal hearing was rejected. Instead he has made detailed statements to his daughter's defence lawyers.

"I write to her every week and she writes back from her cell just as regularly. Her letters bring tears to my eyes. She is going grey and her health is deteriorating."

"She was not guilty and knows she is not guilty. When she came out of court after being sentenced, the warders said they wanted to put a black cover over her head. She said: 'I don't want a cover over my head. I am not guilty.'"

The year-long ordeal is taking its toll on Mr Mullincks. He is in poor health and last week had a minor stroke.

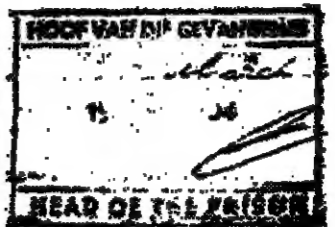
He said that the Commons decision not to restore capital punishment in Britain was what he expected of civilized people "and I just pray that the people who are responsible for giving consideration to my daughter's appeal will show the same understanding."

In her letters to her father Mrs Smith repeatedly refers to the bad conditions in the prison, thinking of home, you, Maureen, Karen's future, oh just all sorts, and I felt I had to write to you. I miss you terribly you know and am so scared time will be against us... I know we shall have a good result, it is time I think about. How long before I am home with my loved ones? I am doing as you ask, being patient, steadfast and keeping faith.

I think I have probably been through so much. It is only natural to have times of feeling lost, and like now I feel as if I am talking to you. I feel this way tonight because I feel lonely, homesick and ridiculed with heartache. It is not that I feel sorry for myself. I simply want to be with you and Maureen in 174, sitting drinking proper coffee out of a cup and saucer like a normal person again. At each day passes, so it is one day nearer...

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As Mrs Maureen Smith (left) sits alone in her cell in Pretoria's maximum security prison, she pours out her heart in letters to her father. Each is stamped (above) by the prison censor. She receives restricted visits from her mother and her teenage daughter Karen. One letter sums up her loneliness and desperation:

"Hello, it's me again. I was sitting here, waiting for another day to pass, thinking of home, you, Maureen, Karen's future, oh just all sorts, and I felt I had to write to you. I miss you terribly you know and am so scared time will be against us... I know we shall have a good result, it is time I think about. How long before I am home with my loved ones? I am doing as you ask, being patient, steadfast and keeping faith."

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All-woman TV team in contract dispute

By Richard Dowling

In a dispute over policy and money the board of Broadside, the all women television production company, have told the production team that their contracts will not be renewed.

The final programme in a series of 16 made for Channel 4 is not shown on Wednesday night because of the dispute.

Miss Eleanor Stephens, the editor, said that the board had been interfering with production for three or four months and had finally withdrawn her right to sign cheques so that the salary cheques "bounced", this month. The company has received about £300,000 from Channel 4.

Members of the board would not comment but it is understood that they wish to use some of the £300,000 profit made by Broadside this year to make a drama series, while the staff want it to continue making current affairs programmes.

Negotiations on behalf of the eight staff who stand to lose their jobs are now being conducted by the film and technician's union, the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians.

Miss Lyn Lloyd, the shop steward, said yesterday: "The current affairs programmes have become quite successful and we all expected to continue with them for some time. The board told us our contracts would not be renewed. They gave no reason."

The dispute is complicated by some members production team, including Miss Stephens, who signed the original contract with Channel 4, being board members.

Broadside, whose most notable programme recently have been *A Gentleman's Agreement* on video "nasties" and *Different from other Girls* on the effects of oestrogen on young girls in Puerto Rico, was formed as a cooperative by 12 women.

After it won a contract to make a programme for Channel 4 last September, it gave itself a company structure and since then relations between the board and the production staff have deteriorated.

Miss Eleanor Stephens said yesterday: "I am appalled by the series of events."

Solicitors accused by witness

Mr Gary Young, aged 21, a witness at an inquest into the death of a man who died at Rotherhithe police station in south east London, admitted at Southwark Coroner's Court yesterday that his statement incriminating police officers was untrue.

Mr Young, of Canon Beck Road, Rotherhithe, claimed it was changed as it was written down by solicitors acting for the dead man's family.

Mr Paul Rotenberg, Greater London Council's police committee chairman, is connected with the firm. The hearing was adjourned on Tuesday after Mr Young said he had not signed the statement because it was never read back to him and that some of it was "a bit exaggerated."

Mr Nicholas Ofosu, aged 31, checked to death on his vomit in the charge room at the police station in May. Three officers who arrested him at his home in Proctor House, Avondale square, Bermondsey, after a disturbance denied using "excessive force" or doing anything that might cause him to vomit.

The inquest hearing continues today.

Couples 'lying their way through quickie divorces'

People are lying their way to "quickie" divorces with the help of the legal profession, it was claimed yesterday.

The practice of husbands or wives conveniently ending a marriage by bringing trumped-up allegations against their partner is on the increase, according to officials of an newly formed society.

In most cases the fabricated stories are not contested because the innocent parties are deterred when told by solicitors that their case could cost around £2,000 to contest.

The result is that an increasing number of innocent husbands and wives are finding that their lives and marriages are in ruins and their homes lost because they cannot raise the cash to contest the case.

Officials of the Society for Help in Divorce say that they have cases where people have been driven to attempt suicide. They want Britain's liberal

divorce laws tightened and solicitors forced to take a more responsible role.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Action to stop future police chief memoirs

HOME OFFICE

The action of Mr Ronald Gregory, former Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, in publishing his memoirs on the hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper was deplorable, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said during questions in the Commons. Action would have to be taken to prevent a repetition of that, but it was not possible to introduce retrospective legislation, he said.

In answer to Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thames Valley, C), Mr Brittan said: The Association of Chief Police Officers share my concern about the publication of Mr Gregory's memoirs. They told me they were already considering the complex issues which it raised. This study, which I welcome, will continue and the Association will keep in touch with my officials.

Mr Aitken: Does he not view with distaste what might be called cheque book constabulary on the part of Mr Gregory? Does he not recognise that it is extremely difficult to deal with this kind of situation by new legislation?

Brittan rules out referendum

DEATH PENALTY

Capital punishment was unlikely to be debated again for quite a while and a referendum on the subject would be unnecessary or inappropriate, Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, said during questions in the Commons.

Mr Isaac Evans (Cynon Valley, Lab) asked him: In view of the decisive vote last night, will he now say that the question of the restoration of capital punishment is finished as a discussion for a very long time to come?

Mr Brittan: I do not see any moves being made to have a referendum on the issue. Does he realise that to deal with the problem of crime and violence we have got to tackle the problem of carrying arms?

Mr Brittan: It is not for me either to stop or promote debate, but I would have thought that the voting last night was sufficiently decisive for it to be unlikely for the matter to come before this House for quite a while.

Regarding a referendum, I do not believe that matters which are not of a constitutional kind are suitable for referendum and in particular regarding capital punishment, I would have thought that the one thing yesterday's vote showed was that there is not a single question but many questions that have to be asked before a decision can be made.

Mr Brittan: I found there was one common thread joining both sides of the argument yesterday and that was a recognition on the part of most people of the probable state of public opinion, as far as it can be ascertained. Therefore, if the object of the exercise is an enquiry, if the object is a decision, then, for the reasons I have given, I do not think it is appropriate.

Therefore, the idea that there can be a single question that can be answered in a simple way and provide an answer is not one that I find attractive.

Mr Michael McKeown-Wilson (Newbury, C): If the subject should arise again in this nation, would it not be vital, in view of last night's vote, that a referendum in the nation be held because it is not necessary for Parliament to know, beyond peradventure, what the nation's view is on this subject?

Mr Brittan: I found there was one common thread joining both sides of the argument yesterday and that was a recognition on the part of most people of the probable state of public opinion, as far as it can be ascertained. Therefore, if the object of the exercise is an enquiry, if the object is a decision, then, for the reasons I have given, I do not think it is appropriate.

That attitude on Europe has persisted to this day, in the run-up to last month's election, when Labour still expected that their policy of withdrawal from the Community would be popular with the voters, many Labour anti-marketisers confessed privately that they did not believe that Britain would ever come out.

Whether this feeling would lead to the defeat of capital punishment in a referendum must be very doubtful. The opinion polls offer so much encouragement to such a belief. But I believe that this feeling was an important factor in the House of Commons on Wednesday. It was confirmed by the course of the debate itself.

The balance of argument was critically affected by the decision of the Home Secretary to take his stand on the most vulnerable section of the restoration case by proclaiming that the death penalty should be reintroduced for acts of terrorism only. When a clever man expounds a proposition in which one suspects he only half believes, he is liable to appear only half as clever as he really is.

Mr Brittan was left in the unenviable position of not seeming to know how to implement the proposal he was commending to the House. There was that devastating parliamentary moment when Mr Hattersley invited him to explain; Conservative heads turned expectantly in his direction, and Mr Brittan remained in his seat. Conservative waverers might well have trembled at the thought of the Home Secretary piloting legislation on this topic through the Commons. Better not to give him the chance.

The debate was more than an interesting parliamentary occasion. The House performed its historic function by exposing the flaws in a half-considered policy, and in doing so it strengthened the case that Parliament should exercise a rather greater influence over decisions.

Might I propose a remedy for the future? Would he encourage police authorities to have much more strict contractual arrangements on the appointment of their senior police officers?

Mr Brittan: I agree that what has occurred is deplorable and I took the earliest possible opportunity to make that clear.

He is right in pointing out the difficulties of proceeding by means of legislation. There is certain information that a senior chief constable could usefully give on general matters but where it becomes objectionable is when what is disclosed is matter prejudicial to police officers or, as in this case, when it is dangerous to disclose to individuals. The way of dealing with that is what must be considered.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab): Mr Gregory prejudged the matter even though his intention turned out to be correct. Can we have an enquiry into this whole affair so nothing like this can occur again and so that somebody cannot make a lot of money out of the terrible misery of those poor people who suffered due to the inadequacy of the search for the Ripper under Mr Gregory's poor leadership?

Mr Brittan: I am not sure what kind of inquiry he has in mind. Consideration of the matter by the Association of Chief Police Officers is going on and they are consulting with my department. I hope that will lead to a practical solution to the problem.

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn (Perth and Kinross, C): Is the Home Secretary aware that as long ago as 1979 the then Chief Constable for West Yorkshire was preparing this story with the help of officers employed by the police authority and that in January 1980 he issued a directive to all officers banning publication of anything that was his copyright as chief constable?

He then took early retirement with a golden handshake of £20,000 and on January 8 a journalist came from the *Mail on Sunday* and worked with him and the first article appeared three weeks after his retirement. Will he investigate that scandal? (Labour cheers.)

Mr Brittan: There is no way that action can be taken retrospectively to deal with this matter. What has to be done is to make sure this kind of thing does not happen in future.

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Fairbairn: Investigate this scandal

Mr Peter Sarge, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (West Bromwich East, Lab): There is something uniquely distasteful about Mr Gregory cashing in on his own incompetence. Does not this incident illustrate that chief constables are not only non-accountable to elected representatives, but from what the Home Secretary has said, they are not accountable to him either? Is he prepared to do something about it?

Mr Brittan: It would be wrong to draw general conclusions about chief constables on the basis of this episode. The fact that action is necessary is something that has been recognized by the Association of Chief Officers. They have rightly denounced the activity which has been universally condemned and they are looking into ways of dealing with it.

Mr Sarge: When she says she is not prepared to give advice to some of the poorest people in the land, is that not what she was seeking to do last week? Has the Cabinet had the chance to consider the growing anxiety about the way in which some of the poorest people may be treated under her Government?

Will she give an absolute guarantee that supplementary benefit is to be sustained? That is an absolute minimum of need that must be met if proper standards are to be sustained. Will she give a guarantee that the standard of supplementary benefits throughout the coming years?

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Poverty line has never been defined by any government

PM'S QUESTIONS

No definition of the poverty line had ever existed, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said to Lord Labour, present in the Commons after Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, had warned that if unemployment continued under her Government, there would be eight or nine million people on the poverty line.

Mr Jeff Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab) had asked: Can the Prime Minister, as leader of the nation and as a housewife, tell us what her practical advice is to the unemployed and their families about ending hardship within their means in view of the Nutrition Advisory Council assessment that the average British diet puts people at risk?

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think there is any need for me to tell her what I think it would be presumptuous to give it.

Mr Foot: When she says she is not prepared to give advice to some of the poorest people in the land, is that not what she was seeking to do last week? Has the Cabinet had the chance to consider the growing anxiety about the way in which some of the poorest people may be treated under her Government?

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of all journalists (Laughter) - many working couples, half of all medical practitioners, heads of many secondary schools and half of all university academics. (A shout of "And how many Prime Ministers?")

Mr Ian Gilmour (Chesham and Ammanham, C): I agree that there is no acceptable definition of poverty, but the fact and presence of poverty is not in doubt. As those who receive short-term benefits are at least as poor as those who get long-term benefits, will this fact be fully considered when the Cabinet next considers public expenditure?

Mrs Thatcher: Many who receive short-term benefits, if the amount is inadequate for their purposes, can apply to receive supplementary benefit. The unemployed, for example, receive a larger proportion of their income in many cases from supplementary benefit than from the National Insurance unemployment benefit. But I cannot go further on promises than those I have given and which Sir Ian Gilmour fought the last election.

No prospect of negotiations with Argentina

The Prime Minister was cheered by Conservative MPs when she said she had no intention of negotiating with Argentina on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands. She saw no prospect of entering into negotiations with Argentina at present.

Mr George Foulkes (Carrick, Carmarthen and Don Valley, Lab) had asked Mrs Thatcher if she had read the proceedings of the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs which contained a draft report by the committee chairman, Sir Anthony Kershaw.

The report continued and said that the Falklands is untenable in the long-term, so will she indicate under what circumstances and

conditions she and her Government are willing to enter into discussions with a future democratic government of Argentina about the future of the Falklands?

Mrs Thatcher also told him she believed this was an unprecedented draft report to which the Government was not required to give a formal reply.

But we have noted (she added) that the draft conclusions and with the statement that the committee "cannot yet recommend the resumption of negotiations with Argentina on the sovereignty issue or any matters relating thereto."

Mr Thatcher: Child benefit will be at a record level when it is increased in November. That is better, than anything done by the Government over the last 10 years.

The tax relief is the subject of the Finance Bill going through the House. The one million people who will be better off because of the Bill include one sixth of all steevedores

and dockers, one sixth of all transport workers, 5,000 miners - (Conservative cheers).

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Superpower dialogues on arms, human rights and trade

China and US discuss nuclear deal

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Chinese and United States officials have been holding talks here on nuclear non-proliferation and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, is planning a visit to Peking later this year.

Both moves could lead to an improvement in Sino-American relations, which have been strained over US arms sales to Taiwan. The nuclear talks, which opened on Monday, have focused on possible cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. China is interested in US equipment for its nuclear power programme.

But US companies are forbidden to sell nuclear technology to

China because, at present, there is no overall agreement between the two countries on cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Moreover, Congress prohibits the export of US nuclear material to countries that have not signed the 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty and do not accept the inspection and other safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

American officials have warned that the talks there may not lead to an agreement and thus leave a two-year-old impasse unresolved.

Mr Weinberger is planning

his first visit as Defence Secretary to China in late September or early October, but firm arrangements are still being worked out, Pentagon officials said.

Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, went to Peking for talks in February and Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the Commerce Secretary, in May, when he told the Chinese that the US would speed the processing of their applications for advanced non-nuclear technology.

Mr Weinberger had earlier opposed easing the restrictions on grounds that such tech-

nology could be used to build advanced weapons.

The Reagan administration agreed in 1981 to consider sales of weapons to Peking on a case-by-case basis, but so far there have been no such sales.

During the visit by Mr Weinberger, the Chinese may show interest in buying US lorries, armoured troop carriers, anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and communications equipment, American sources said.

The visit is likely to take place before Mr Wu Zhaoguan, the Chinese Foreign Minister, comes here in October for talks

Madrid negotiators seek rapid accord

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The chief United States and Soviet delegates met in private for more than an hour yesterday on the sidelines of the European security review conference.

The Spanish chairman of the meeting said afterwards that both men had told him they had taken a decision to reach rapid agreement on ending the conference, which has been going on in Madrid for nearly three years.

Mr Max Kampelman, the American delegate, arrived yesterday direct from seeing President Reagan in Washington. "We have always said we are looking for deeds and these would have a very decided impact", he said after meeting Mr Anatoly Kovalev, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

But Mr Kampelman declined to confirm that the release of important Soviet dissidents may be a condition set by President Reagan for approving a compromise end to the conference.

WASHINGTON: The Soviet Union has assured the United States that it will allow



Mr Kampelman: Optimistic about outcome

some dissidents to emigrate by the end of the year, Reagan Administration officials said here (Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reports).

The officials said Moscow had privately indicated the names of some it said would be allowed to leave, but none of them was as prominent as Anatoly Shcharansky, Yuri Orlov or Andrei Sakharov.

Bush keeps nerve gas project alive

From Our Correspondent Washington

Vice-President George Bush cast a rare tie-breaking vote in the Senate to get approval for President Reagan's request to end a *de facto* freeze on production of chemical weapons by manufacturing binary nerve gas shells.

The Vice-President's vote on Wednesday defeated an amendment that would have prohibited their production. It was the first time since 1977 that a vice-president had broken a Senate tie, the only circumstance under which he is allowed to vote in the chamber.

The Democrat-majority House of Representatives rejected President Reagan's nerve gas weapon production request a month ago and the whole matter will now have to be fought out in "conference" between the Senate and House leadership.

The Senate votes came on a Bill that would authorize almost \$30 billion (£13 billion) in military spending for the fiscal year beginning on October 1.

Hopes for a softer line at Start

From Our Correspondent Washington

The United States hopes the recent elaboration of the Soviet proposals in the Geneva strategic arms reduction talks (Start) indicates Moscow's intention to show flexibility and move the complex negotiations forward.

According to press reports here, Soviet negotiators made a new proposal on long-range nuclear weapons last week that would limit each side to about 1,200 land and submarine-based multiple-warhead missiles and strategic bombers armed with cruise missiles. Single warhead missiles were not included in this limit.

However, the new proposal would let Moscow keep nearly all the big missiles that most threaten the United States and therefore does not deal with the weapons about which the Reagan Administration is most concerned.

Herr Egon Bahr, the Social Democratic defence and disarmament spokesman, has flown to Moscow a week after Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to tell the Soviet leadership his party's position on the deployment of Nato missiles and urge them to make the Geneva arms talks a success (Michael Binyon writes).

In three days of talks Herr Bahr, who publicly opposes deployment this autumn, will also explain his party's support for the Soviet contention that British and French missiles must be included in the arms talks. He said the number of warheads was growing each week.



Dropping in: US Marines parachuting over Beirut during an exercise with French and Lebanese soldiers. The peace-force troops jumped from a helicopter.

Special police unit to fight Jewish zealots

From Moshe Brilliant Jerusalem

The police in Jerusalem yesterday set up a special task force to enforce law and order in the Mea Shearim quarter of the city, a bastion of Jewish religious zealots who reject the Jewish state as "heretical".

The move came after nightly clashes this week in which both sides were reported to have used tear gas and the zealots threw stones, dropped cinder blocks from rooftops and set refuse ablaze. There were casualties on both sides.

The direct cause of this week's demonstrations was archaeological excavation in the city of David in Jerusalem which the zealots claim includes an area that has been a Jewish cemetery.

Ethiopia aid appeals fall on deaf ears

From Alan McGregor Geneva

The response to international aid appeals on behalf of some four million people suffering from the effects of drought in northern Ethiopia has so far been unsatisfactory. Mr Dawit Wolde Giorgis, the Ethiopian relief commissioner, said yesterday in Geneva.

About 900,000 tons of grain was needed for an 18-month emergency period but only 90,000 tons had as yet been offered after the March appeal by the UN Disaster Relief Office. Fifty four-wheel-drive lorries had been requested, but only spare parts for existing vehicles were forthcoming accompanied by a multinational maintenance team.

Reluctant bride's suicide shocks Italy

From Peter Nichols Rome

The suicide of a Calabrian girl, Maria Malola, aged 17, who killed herself to avoid marrying a 37-year-old brick-layer chosen by her mother as her future husband, has caused an outcry in Italy.

The tragedy happened in the little town of Fabrizia in the hills overlooking the Ionian Sea. It is a poor place and the girl's family is modest. Maria first tried to kill herself by cutting her veins and then successfully by shooting herself low in the stomach.

The town is a short distance from the resorts of the Gulf of Squillace, but it is one of those corners of Old Calabria left relatively untouched by change.

The mother, who still apparently tries to maintain that her daughter wanted to marry the man the family had chosen for her, said her death occurred by accident while she was cleaning her father's shotgun.

The girl, her mother said, had lately become difficult after taking to smoking, and she added that she would not like this habit known to other people in Fabrizia.

On the day after the shooting, the 14 members and friends of the family were described as grouped almost motionless like statues in the dark living room, occasionally making cries of grief as they passed a photograph of the girl from hand to hand.

Il Messaggero said that Maria was engaged two years ago to Signor Antonio La Rosa, who works near the northern city of Modena.

He accepted, as a condition of the marriage planned for next month, that he would not take Maria to Modena after the wedding, but leave her at her mother's home and send her living expenses every month.

It seems that Signor La Rosa knew nothing of her objection to him and had already accepted a postponement of the marriage. The conflict is seen to have been between the girl and her mother, between two generations of Calabrian women.

The Rome newspaper La Repubblica called it the Italian equivalent of the 450 brides burnt alive because their dowries were rejected as inadequate.

Gandhi dowry plea, page 7



Mr Askoy: Murdered in busy street

Turkish envoy shot dead

Brussels - A Turkish diplomat was shot dead yesterday as he got into his car at the height of the morning rush hour in a busy Brussels street (Ian Murray writes).

Mr Dursun Aksoy, aged 39, was killed by two pistol shots fired through the windscreen. The assassin ran off and Armenian resistance groups later claimed responsibility.

ANKARA: Turkey has requested the Belgian authorities to adopt all necessary measures to ensure the capture and punishment of the assassin (Rasit Gurdilek writes).

Floods worsen

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - Severe flooding in north east Argentina worsened as the River Uruguay continued rising and a fresh surge of floodwater came downstream from Brazil on the River Parana. Damage is estimated to be more than \$650m and 126,000 people have been evacuated from their homes.

Rope trick

New York (Reuters) - Tehching Hsieh is to spend the next year tied by an 8ft rope to Linda Montana - in the name of art. He has already lived in a cage, punched a time-clock every four hours and camped on a Manhattan pavement, each for a year.

Nuclear halt

Washington (AP) - The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission yesterday ordered five nuclear reactors to be temporarily shut down within 30 days so officials can inspect cooling pipes for cracks.

Apartheid death

Pietermaritzburg (Reuters) - A Black South African child fell from a lorry and died after being refused admission to a hospital reserved for Indians.

THE TRUSTHOUSE FORTE PROMISE.

The minutes of the board meeting of Trusthouse Forte Hotels Limited on March 23rd 1983 stated that the company would freeze the published room rates of all UK Hotels until March 1st 1984. Then the policy is to keep prices in step with inflation. The company publishes this information as a public service.

Yours faithfully
Trusthouse Forte

Muzorewa hits at Mugabe over attacks on churchgoers

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

The church in Zimbabwe was under persecution while basic freedoms of speech, assembly, and worship were being suppressed, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a former Prime Minister and resident bishop of the United Methodist Church, said in Harare yesterday.

At a rare press conference, Bishop Muzorewa accused the ruling Zanu (PF) party of being "anti-church, anti-God, anti-peace" and of having planned a not last Sunday when a stone-throwing crowd disrupted the dedication of a new Methodist church near Harare.

The bishop, who had conducted the dedication service, said that trouble had started after a man riding a government-registered motorcycle circled the church several times "which appeared to be a signal to others to surround the fence and begin stoning people and cars."

The incident lasted for some hours and ended when the police dispersed the stone-throwers with tear gas. One of the parishioners, who is understood to have fired a number of shots after the stone-throwing started, was arrested.

Bishop Muzorewa, who headed the short-lived Zimbabwe Rhodesia administration before independence, said: "The involvement of a person with a

government vehicle leaves no one with any doubt that this was a government and Zanu (PF) party joint-planned evil action."

He added that the service had nothing to do with the United African National Council, the political party of which he is leader. "One of the saddest things is that there are many parents in that service whose children and property were destroyed while trying to liberate this country. The freedoms for which they fought and died are being suppressed."

The House of Assembly on Wednesday approved by 58 votes to eight a further extension of the state of emergency.

Mr Joshua Chinamano, acting president of the opposition Patriotic Front party, said that the emergency powers were being misused and cited the detention of three MPs from his party.

● **JOHANNESBURG:** Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said yesterday that his latest application for a passport had apparently been rejected and that he would have to cancel a speaking tour of the US, Britain, Canada and New Zealand (AP reports).

Transkei changes homelands stance

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

In a striking change of course, President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, one of South Africa's four "independent" tribal homelands, has pledged to work for the reintegration of his territory into "a greater South Africa" based on non-racialism, democracy and the equal distribution of land and wealth.

President Matanzima accepted this commitment in a document which he and five other homeland leaders signed after a little-publicized meeting near Johannesburg earlier this week.

The others present at the meeting were Chief Gata Buthelezi of KwaZulu (Zulu) Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa (North Sotho), Professor Hudson Ntshweni of Gazankulu (Shangana/Tsonga), Mr Kenneth Mopeli of Qwaqwa (South Sotho), and Mr Enos Mabuza of KwaNdebele (Swazi).

The proposals, which are before the all-white House of Assembly, provide for a new tricameral Parliament for whites, mixed-blood Coloureds and Indians, subject to the veto of a powerful executive President nominated by the majority party in the white chamber. Black Africans would be excluded.

In their statement the six black leaders commit themselves "to reject the destiny prescribed for us by the white minority and to dismantle established institutions



Eyes right: President Mitterrand reviewing troops yesterday during the hour-long Bastille Day parade on the Champs Elysées. Next to the President is General Alban Barthez, military governor of Paris.

Lesotho holds two British 'spies'

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Two British passport-holders have been arrested in Lesotho after allegedly spying for an unnamed foreign power.

The two men, who have been identified as Mr Desmond McGonigle and Mr Patrick Martin, were arrested by Lesotho's security police on June 30. The spying allegations arise out of documents said to have been found in their possession.

The police announcement said the two men had been

watching the movements and homes of African National Congress refugees in Lesotho. They had also allegedly been monitoring security in Lesotho.

The two men were supposed to have been handed over to the British High Commission in Maseru, the Lesotho capital, yesterday morning. But at noon Mr Clive Clements, the British High Commissioner, said the men had not been produced. He said the men had come to Lesotho from South Africa in

the past few weeks and had registered their presence with the High Commission, but nothing further was known about them.

Meanwhile, two Britons are reported to be among six people being held at Nampula in northern Mozambique after their Durban-registered light aircraft landed there to refuel 18 days ago on a flight from the Comoros Islands. They had apparently not sought advance clearance to land.

Chile court releases party chiefs

Santiago (Reuters) - Señor Gabriel Valdés, the former Chilean Foreign Minister, and two other opposition leaders have been released from jail after being held in connexion with Tuesday's day of protest against the military Government.

A court dropped all proceedings against Señor Valdés, the president of the banned Christian Democratic Party, Señor José de Gregorio, its secretary general, and Señor Jorge Lavandero, a former senator. More than 400 people arrested on Tuesday were still held yesterday.

Massera order

Buenos Aires - An appeal for the release of Admiral Emilio Massera, the former Argentine Navy commander imprisoned on charges relating to the disappearance and presumed murder of a businessman in 1977, has been turned down by a local court.

Sex ruling

Paris - Shi Pei Pu, the Chinese open singer charged with helping a French diplomat, M Bernard Boursicot, to spy for the Chinese, is a man, French doctors have decided. The singer claimed to be a woman and to have borne a child by M Boursicot.

Khomeini will

Tehran (AFP, Reuters) - A sealed copy of Ayatollah Khomeini's will was handed yesterday to an assembly of Iranian religious experts charged with choosing his successor. He is over 80. The experts burst into tears.

Fleet banned

Athens (AP) - The Greek Government yesterday confirmed reports that it has banned Greek port calls by US Seventh Fleet ships.

Cave copy

Montignac (AP) - The Lascaux Cave in south-west France with its famous 15,000-year-old rock paintings is to be open to the public from Monday - not the real thing, an exact replica. The originals are too precious.

Sweet and sour

Peking (AFP) - A Chinese play in which actresses sway their bodies, snapped their fingers in time to music and put their arms around a man while singing, was attacked as disgusting yesterday by the English-language China Daily.

China wants OAU role in Chad

Peking (AFP) - Mr Wu Xueqian, the Chinese Foreign Minister, yesterday called for negotiations between warring factions in Chad in order to "prevent superpower meddling and sabotage".

Mr Idriss Miskine, the Foreign Minister of Chad, arrived here yesterday for a week-long official visit which observers thought could include a request for Chinese military aid for the Government in Ndjamena of President Hissène Habré.

The Habré regime is fighting forces loyal to Mr Goukouni Oueddei, the former President, who was ousted from the capital in June last year by Mr Habré's troops after a long civil war.

Mr Wu expressed Peking's concern at the situation and its hope that the two sides would find a fair and reasonable solution, the New China news agency said. He advocated negotiations in an Organization of African Unity framework.

Mr Miskine told the Chinese minister that his Government intended to strengthen cooperation between Chad and China.

● **NDJAMENA:** Government troops appeared to have regained control over a string of vital towns north-east of the Chad capital yesterday after getting supplies of badly needed military equipment from France and other Western allies (Reuters reports).

Rifkind voices concern at human rights in Uganda

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Britain's newly-appointed Minister of State for African affairs, who is visiting Kampala on a tour of East Africa, has voiced Britain's concern about violations of human rights in areas near the city where an estimated 100,000 people have fled from their homes after intensive military operations against anti-government guerrillas.

The Canadian and Australian High Commissioners, who are based in Kenya, visited Uganda last week and made similar representations to President Obote and to Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Defence Minister and Vice-President.

After requests from the three Commonwealth countries, the Ugandan authorities allowed diplomats to visit parts of Luwero district, 30 miles north of Kampala, where tens of thousands of homeless people, including large numbers of children, are living in poor conditions in trading and mission centres after fleeing from their once prosperous farms.

Apart from an immediate need for food, water and medical facilities, there is a

long-term problem if the farmers do not return quickly to their farms to plant food crops.

At some villages the displaced civilians are under armed guard, but in others they are apparently free to move in and out. They refuse to return to their farms for fear of being accused of supporting the guerrillas, or of being caught in crossfire between government troops and guerrillas.

Britain, the EEC and the United Nations are giving emergency help to the Uganda Government to finance food and relief supplies.

President Obote told the two High Commissioners last week that the Government wanted the displaced farmers to return to their homes, but they feared to do so. He denied local reports that Ugandan troops had been killing, robbing and raping civilians.

● **KAMPALA:** Mr Ernest Stern, senior World Bank vice-president, at the end of a four-day visit to Uganda, endorsed the economic policies of the Government and promised that the bank would continue its substantial lending programme to Kampala (AFP reports).

Island holiday village opens for business soon

Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A Club Méditerranée holiday village, which has been criticized by MPs, should be ready for business by the end of next year, the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) promised yesterday. This comes after a contract had been signed by the club with Johnston International, a British company, which is due to start construction within four weeks.

The original agreement to build the complex on the Caribbean island of Providenciales, which belongs to the Turks and Caicos group, was signed in 1980.

The British Government contributed £5m to build an airport for the holidaymakers. The airport and accompanying roads are now virtually complete. But Club Méditerranée's failure to have the village ready for this year's holiday traffic as agreed has led to unhappiness all round. In particular, it led to criticism of the ODA by the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee.

(Turks and Caicos Islands: Airport Development on Providenciales. Observations by the Government. HMSO £1.30 Cd 8979).

Hongkong is confident of capitalist future

from Richard Hughes, Hongkong

Despite the enforced silence of the negotiators, there is growing confidence in Hongkong about the outcome of talks on the future of the territory after 1997.

The public tends to be of the opinion that Hongkong life and living standards and capitalist trading methods will not be basically changed, if only because China itself would suffer as a result.

The Hongkong stock market has recovered from early weakness and more Chinese trading firms will operate in Hongkong. China Resources, the leading Chinese trading corporation in Hongkong, registered unprecedentedly as a "holding" company this week.

China Resources already has 15 department stores in Hongkong, and now plans to establish a brewery.

Correction

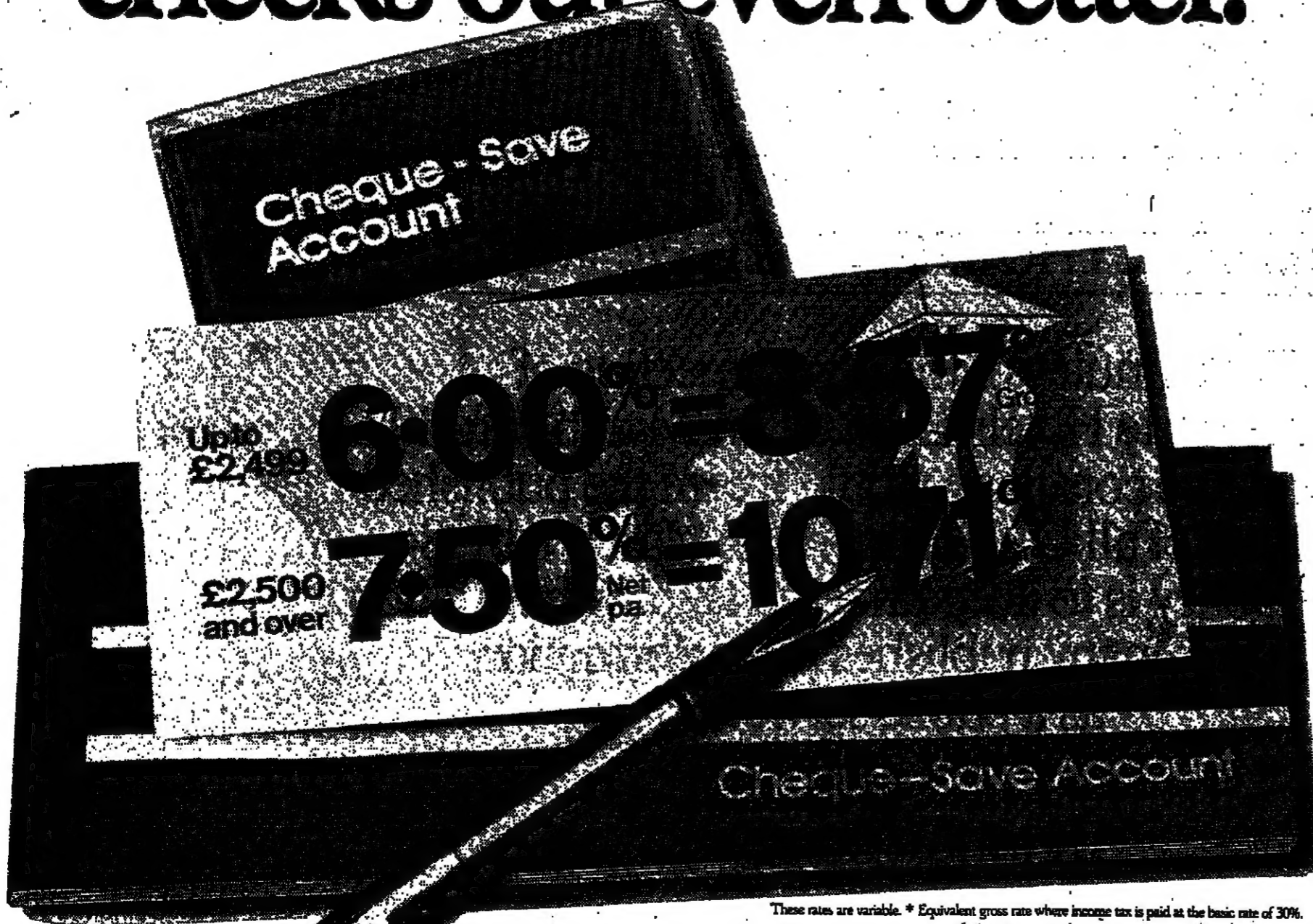
The Monet exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris, details of which were published on July 9, is closed on Tuesdays. The Sunday entrance fee is 15 francs (£1.25), the same as on weekdays.

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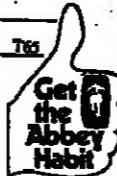
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سكرا من الاموال

Four presidents meet to revive flagging Central America peace initiative

From John Carlin, Mexico City

The presidents of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama are to meet this weekend in southern Mexico in an apparent bid to inject fresh life into the flagging Central American peace process.

The Mexican Foreign Ministry announced on Wednesday afternoon that the presidents of the four countries which make up the Contadora Group, a group committed to peace by negotiation in Central America, will meet tomorrow and Sunday in the Caribbean resort of Cancun.

The meeting is to be held "in view of the escalation of the conflicts which endanger peace in Central America", a Mexican Foreign Ministry communiqué says.

The presidential meeting is unprecedented as the five meetings of the Contadora Group since its formation on January 9 this year have all been held at ministerial level.

This hastily arranged Cancun Group summit reflects the sense of urgency, as the Mexican Foreign Ministry communiqué says, with which the Contadora Group presidents view the need to reach "concrete agreements to reduce tensions" in Central America.

The choice of the word "concrete" here would seem to bear an implicit criticism of the Contadora Group's fruitless efforts so far to find a peaceful,

political way out of the region's violent conflicts.

Every meeting has ended in failure, accentuating the differences between the rival factions in Central America, particularly Honduras and Nicaragua, between whom the possibility of war has appeared progressively likely during the seven months that the Contadora Group has been in existence.

The announcement of the meeting tomorrow coincided with a claim by Nicaragua's Army Chief of Staff that more than 2,000 US-backed Nicaraguan rebels based in Honduras were poised to launch an invasion on two fronts.

The decision by the Contadora Group to raise the level of its peace initiative came also just five days after Señor Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, made an urgent plea to the Contadora Group to act more firmly in the face of what he called unabated US intervention designed to overthrow the Sandinista revolution.

Yesterday the four Contadora Foreign Ministers held a meeting in Panama City whose purpose was to adopt more specific plans for peace in Central America.

● **SAN SALVADOR:** The outgoing US Ambassador to El Salvador warned the Reagan Administration against trying to

impose US standards (Reuters reports).

Mr Dean Hinton, who leaves El Salvador today, made his comments to the American Chamber of Commerce in his last public speech as ambassador.

He said it was too early to make an overall judgment about the success or failure of US policy in El Salvador. The two countries had become highly interdependent during three and a half years of civil war here.

Mr Hinton said: "We North Americans could make no bigger mistake than to think of El Salvador as just a Spanish-speaking equivalent of our own country."

"We will fail if we simply try to impose our standards without at least trying to adapt them to markedly different circumstances. Yet the tendency to do so is at all times almost irresistible."

● **Graves report disputed:** El Salvador's rebel movement claimed on Wednesday that 97 bodies found in shallow graves in a cemetery were those of civilians, not guerrillas as the Army had claimed (AFP reports).

Radio Venceremos, voice of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, rejected an Army statement that the 97 were guerrillas killed in clashes with government forces.



Mother's day: Señora Rosemary Riberos, who was kidnapped and tortured by the Argentine military in 1975, is reunited at Lima international airport with her daughter Tamara after being separated for eight years. Señora Riberos, who is Bolivian, was freed in 1981 and now lives in Zurich.

Struggle for democracy

Uruguay's opposition parties call mass protest for August 6

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Uruguay's opposition parties have issued a call for a mass demonstration on August 6 to support their demands for a "democratic constitution".

The call came after a meeting of the three permitted political parties, which withdrew from constitutional talks with the military regime on July 5. The parties said that the Government of General Gregorio Alvarez was refusing to make concessions on the type of constitution which is to be introduced prior to elections in November 1984.

The politicians will be seeking government authorization for the demonstration. If it goes ahead, it will be the first mass demonstration called jointly by all parties since 1938. The organisers said they hope to repeat the experience of 45 years ago, when opposition groups demanded the end of the dictatorship of President Gabriel Terra.

At the root of the disagreement are radically different ideas of the type of constitution the country should have. The armed forces, according to a civilian politician, "look at the constitution through the keyhole of subversion". They are demanding changes that will continue to give them a free hand against all forms of opposition.

This means the effective removal of *habeas corpus* mechanisms, the preeminence

of military over civilian courts, the removal of constitutional guarantees preventing the security services from entering private homes without search warrants, the widening of state-of-siege powers, and even the right of the armed forces to dictate national security policy to an elected government.

The politicians feel that if they accept these changes they will end up not with democracy but with "a caricature of democracy".

Another reason for their withdrawal was the Government's failure to demonstrate real liberalization. Instead the "political dialogue" was

of military over civilian courts, the removal of constitutional guarantees preventing the security services from entering private homes without search warrants, the widening of state-of-siege powers, and even the right of the armed forces to dictate national security policy to an elected government.

The politicians feel that if they accept these changes they will end up not with democracy but with "a caricature of democracy".

This means the effective removal of *habeas corpus* mechanisms, the preeminence

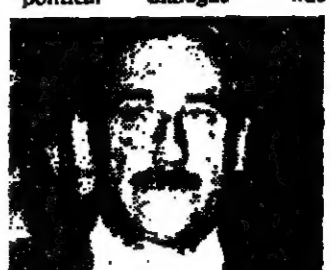
In a wave of arrests over the past few weeks more than 60 student activists have been imprisoned and, according to relatives, savagely tortured. Some have been charged with membership of the banned Communist Party.

The country is now on tenterhooks: the politicians insist that the elections promised for November 1984, cannot be cancelled, while senior military officers have often hinted that failure to reach agreement in the constitutional talks would lead to at least a postponement.

Señor Julio Sanguinetti, a leading member of the Colorado Party, pointed out that "the elections are not part of an agreement between the armed forces and the political parties. The armed forces promised the nation as a whole that there would be elections."

The parties are describing the suspension of talks as a "recess" to give the Government time to reflect and alter its position. In the meantime, Señor Alberto Zumaran, a member of the Blancos, has proposed a "front for the defence of democracy".

The Government, has few immediate options. If it sticks to its hard line, it will have to proceed against the wishes of the majority. That implies a new wave of repression at a time of economic weakness and against the grain of international opinion.



General Alvarez: Refusing concessions

Canberra minister quits in scandal

From Tony Dubondin, Melbourne

Mr Mick Young, the Special Minister of State, resigned from the Federal Cabinet last night in the wake of a scandal which followed the expulsion of a Soviet diplomat.

Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, said that he had asked the Attorney-General to investigate if there had been any breach of the Federal Crimes Act.

The resignation shook Canberra yesterday as there had been no indication anything was amiss. Shortly before 5pm, Mr Hawke called a press conference and announced that Mr Young had offered his resignation and that he had with regret considered it necessary to accept.

Mr Hawke said that the circumstances involved in Mr Young's decision related to matters which would be dealt with by the Hope Royal Commission. The matter goes back to the expulsion on April 22 of Mr Valery Ivanov, a First Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra. Some weeks later, Mr Hawke announced that Mr David Combe, a former national secretary of the Labour Party and a Canberra lobbyist, had had links with Mr Ivanov and that he had forbidden ministers from having any further contact with Mr Combe.

At his press conference yesterday, Mr Hawke said: "I have this afternoon received a letter from Mr Young tendering his resignation from the ministry. I have, with regret, con-

sidered it necessary to accept his resignation. The circumstances involved in his decision go to matters which will be dealt with by the Hope Royal Commission."

"I refer particularly to Clause 17 of the issues to be resolved in respect of Paragraph C of the commission's terms of reference. That is, and I quote, 'Was there any unauthorised or improper disclosure by any and what minister, of information made available to the NIS committee concerning the relationship between Combe and Ivanov before May 11.'"

"I am also seeking an opinion from the Attorney General as to whether any offence may have been committed under the Crimes Act. It is perfectly clear that I am, therefore, at this point unable to answer any questions on this matter."

"I need hardly say that the resignation of Mr Young, who is a close friend and valued colleague over many years, and my necessary acceptance of that resignation, is for me a matter of profound personal sadness."

Mr Hawke refused to be drawn, other than to say that Mr Young would be replaced by Mr Kim Beasley.

Mr Young had responsibility for electoral reform and was considered a trouble-shooter for the Government. He is aged 46, represents a South Australian constituency, and is a former shearer.

Gandhi plea on dowry killings

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, yesterday spoke out against crimes against women but insisted social change was the only way of combating them. "Why should society tolerate them?" she asked a meeting of voluntary social workers.

She referred to the spate of murders or suicides of young married women pressed for increased dowry, and declared: "We are making the laws very much stronger, but laws can never solve it."

"No matter how clever you are there will always be some loopholes that some lawyers can take advantage of..."

Talking to a group of chairmen of state social welfare boards, she said that what would be a really effective against the dowry crimes would be a change in public opinion, "that is, public opinion as a whole and not a women's group or a group of committed people or people who want to exploit the situation politically".

President Zail Singh, addressing the same meeting, also insisted that any number of laws would not help in checking the atrocities against women, "unless there is a corresponding social and mental awakening and a voice raised against this evil".

US-Ireland extradition deal signed

Washington (Reuters) - Ireland and the United States have signed an extradition treaty designed to make it more difficult for wanted fugitives such as guerrillas and drug smugglers from one country to take refuge in the other.

Mr William French Smith, the US Attorney General, said that the treaty would redress an "intolerable situation" in which neither country could seek the arrest and extradition of a fugitive from the other.

While officials at the signing ceremony did not mention the Irish Republican Army or other guerrilla groups, Justice Department sources said that the treaty emphasized President Reagan's commitment to deter the spread of terrorism.

The treaty, signed after six years of negotiations, does not cover Northern Ireland. But Britain has an extradition treaty with the United States and can seek the return of suspected criminals wanted in northern Ireland.

Officials of both countries said that they had no immediate plans to seek arrest or extraditions of fugitives. But the Justice Department said that American fugitives had in the past gone to the Irish Republic seeking refuge from US charges "on everything from murder to fraud".

Nepal Cabinet set up

Katmandu (AFP) - King Birendra has approved a 21-member council of Ministers under Lokendra Bahadur Chand, the new Prime Minister, after the dissolution of the Nepalese Government on Monday, Nepal radio announced.

Mr Chand, appointed to replace Surya Bahadur Thapa, who was ousted by a no-confi-

dence vote, will hold the defence and royal palace portfolios.

The main Cabinet appointments are: Prime Minister: Lokendra Bahadur Chand; Foreign and Local Development: Jig Mehta; Home Affairs: Padma Sundar; Labour: Water Resources and Supply: Pashupati Shumsher Thapa; Agriculture and Forestry: Ram Krishna Thapa; Industries and Health: Narayan Datta Thapa; Law and Justice: Bishnu Singh; Finance: Purna Thapa; Public Works and Transport: Dattaraj; Education: Krishna Thapa; and General Secretary: Prakash Chandra Lehera.

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THE ARTS

Cinema

Glimpses of human credibility

"Private Lives": Seven New Soviet Films
National Film Theatre

Smash Palace (18)
Screen on Islington Green;
Cinecenta, Leicester Square

Students of the characters in Russia's classical literature know well the persistent national trait of preferring not to acknowledge unpleasant truths. As a private characteristic it may be an endearing form of politeness, but as a public habit it can be disastrous. Thus for Russians (and Russia remains the dominant centre of the Soviet empire) the idea of social criticism as a creative and positive activity remains quite unfamiliar. Unofficial criticism tends to be seen as anti-social and subversive. Official criticism, is essentially a medium for rebuke and punishment, with "self-criticism", a kind of auto-flagellation, as its extension.

Consequently it has been difficult for Soviet film-makers to follow their colleagues in other socialist countries (notably Hungary and Poland in its pre-Solidarity ferment) in developing a cinema that might stimulate audiences to critical discussion of social organization. Soviet films have rarely gone further than such attempts as Sergei Mikheev's *The Bonus* and the films of Gleb Panfilov, in which corrupt managers are shown to be clearly atypical and are decisively exposed in the denouement, as exemplary socialist order is restored. Such films have rarely had open ends to trouble the audience after they leave the cinema.

Some of the films in the National Film Theatre's forthcoming (July 25-30) survey of recent Soviet work show a marked step forward in this respect. The film-makers no longer seem inhibited about showing their

characters existing in a world as messy and imperfect as any other. With its fair share of drinks and pickpockets, divorces and unhappy families, shabby homes, shortages, con-men, cheats and rude jacks-in-office, the society they show is a lot more human and credible than the Sunday School utopias of Soviet films of not so long ago.

Easily the best and most significant of the group is *The Train Has Stopped* ("A Train Stopped" is a better translation of the title), which deals squarely with the national problem of the acceptable untruth. It is directed by Vadim Abdrashitov and co-written by him with Alexander Mindadze, and the moral clarity of their view "rouses" curiosity about their previous collaborations, which have also apparently dealt with communal spiritual dilemmas.

In their new film a journalist (played by Tarkovsky's favourite actor, Anatoli Solonitsyn, who died soon afterwards) is travelling on a train, which has some runaway trolleys, killing the driver. Arriving at his destination the journalist finds himself sharing a hotel room with the investigator sent to discover the cause of the accident. Bit by bit the investigator discovers a whole chain of ineptitudes, incompetence and sloppiness, of which the dead driver himself was a part.

The townspeople, intent on erecting a monument to the "heroic" driver's memory, become increasingly hostile and obstructive to this seeker after inconvenient truth. Worse, the journalist, who has witnessed the investigation, and with whom the audience has implicitly been invited to identify, cynically publishes in his newspaper a "gloriously uplifting" article on the heroism of the train driver. Nobody wants the boat rocked or the widow's compensation imperilled. The investigator leaves town under the cold stares of a community that will continue to believe what suits it best. There are no blacks and whites, or easy simplifications. A remarkable dialogue exchange brings in question

the historical reasons which have made the role of investigator and interrogator in itself suspect for Russians.

Abdrashitov is a member of the group at Mosfilm Studios led by Yuri Raizman, perhaps the least known in this country of the great Soviet veterans. Now almost 80, and with a directing career stretching back 36 years, Raizman made one of the best films of last year, *Private Life*, which was shown at the London Film Festival and now reappears in this season. It is a very frank portrait of an important bureaucrat who finds himself abruptly retired and begins to discover that life is not so simple or sunny as it appeared from his former official eminence.

Sergei Mikheev's *Love By Request* and Eldar Ryazanov's *Station for Two* also admit that life is not all sun and sunshine, but they soften the blow with romantic comedy.

Love By Request tells of the mutual reclamation of two misfits: a drunk and disillusioned factory worker and former sports star, and an insecure and dowdy librarian. It hammers home the useful message that not everyone can be a winner, but being just ordinary may be just as well as socially necessary. *Station for Two* is a vehicle for the USSR's most popular comedienne, Lyudmila Gurchenko, who has fathered the style of Shirley Maizland on her husband's days. Gurchenko's films tend to invite the audience to laugh at their troubles - here they include black marketers, rude waitresses, sloppy officials and even a rather friendly labour camp.

Laughter, of course, and the constant tear of sentiment, can also be a way of evasion. The director, Gleb Panfilov, explaining the "arrest" of his film *Toma*, to Ian Christie, said significantly: "There is a saying - a truth not spoken in its proper time is an unwelcome truth." Panfilov's new film, *Vassa*, is an adaptation or reinterpretation of Gorki's *Vassa Zheltukova*. The play was written in 1910, but totally overhauled, with



But who are the real heirs? - Anna Churikova as Vassa Zheltukova, with Valentin Yakunina as her revolutionary daughter-in-law, in Panfilov's *Vassa*

quite new characters, after the revolution. *Vassa* is the first hand who joins a family shipping enterprise, the *Volga*, and its first definitive version Gorki set out to show how her mercantile psychology has warped Vassa's natural maternal instinct into something monstrous and murderous.

To suit the style of his actress, Anna Churikova, Panfilov has made *Vassa* more sympathetic than it is actually seen; and the gifted designer Nikolai Dvighubsky has provided her with a house of *My Fair Lady* art nouveau marvels that unfortunately goes with little else in Vassa's character. It is richly decorative, but as Gorki I prefer the stilled film version of 1953, directed by Leonid Lukov, with the great Maly Theatre actress Vera Pashennina. The compensation of Vera Pashennina, the compensation of Panfilov's reading is its equivocal

ambiguity. When Vassa dies, her servants take possession of her goods, like jewelry. The scene cuts to the same *Volga* city today, with motor cars and high-rises; but the great paddle steamer that was the pride of Vassa's fleet still sails up the river. Who, Panfilov seems to ask us, are Vassa's real heirs?

Smash Palace shows the New Zealand cinema competing strongly against the Australian. *Rogue Donaldson's* first film, *Sleeping Dogs*, was an effective future-world thriller, which introduced Sam Neill to feature films. His new film is a skilfully structured drama in which a trifling domestic incident escalates uncontrollably to a point of disaster.

Al Shaw, a part-retired racing driver, lives in his car-wrecking yard with his French wife, Jacqueline (Anna Jemison) and their seven-year-

old daughter. Al devoted to his daughter, is not sensitive enough to his wife's feelings. She is self-centred and selfish. When the inevitable break-up comes, she walks out of Al's Smash Palace, taking the child with her, and starts an affair with the local policeman, Al's best friend. Tormented nearly to madness by the separation from his child, Al's wild scheme of kidnapping her takes everyone to the brink of catastrophe. The playing, not least by the very unselfconscious child actress Greer Robson, is exemplary. Bruno Lawrence, who plays Al and also has a screenplay credit, is a long-established pop musician who has only recently turned to acting. He conveys at once toughness, subjugated violence and sensibility.

David Robinson

Television

Good-humoured but salutary

James Boswell has waited two centuries for his television debut, but he could not have arrived at a more opportune moment. Boswell for the Defence (BBC 2) took hanging as its theme, an aspect of British history generally only revived by Hammer Horror and the Police Federation. John Reid is facing the gallows on a charge of stealing sheep and his advocate is Boswell, better known as the pawkly and disolute amanuensis but here played as a rubicund Scottish gentleman with "one of the best hearts a man ever had". When Mrs Reid was announced as a "handsome tawny woman" it looked like being a night for superlatives - normally the ultimate deterrent.

It might seem difficult to turn sheep-stealing into the material for a 90-minute drama - King

Leor has, at least in modern productions, been played in less time - but a good script can go a long way. Although it might suggest a confusion of *Emmerdale Farm* and *Police 5*, this is in fact a spirited and engaging production.

There is something about the eighteenth century which renders television people light-headed - perhaps all those who have something to do with it. But whatever the cause, the actors rose to their opportunity like caps thrown in the air and the dialogue adapted from Boswell's journal by John Harris was full of little glissandos and flourishes.

As a result, it all seemed very good-humoured; the jury agreed to meet regularly and form a club, and Boswell "much in liquor" stalked the Edinburgh

alleys like a pantomime horse. Scottish law is apparently quite different from the English variety - in this case, in the courtroom at least, it was pure *opprobrium*.

The drama of crime and punishment always has its masculine aspects, of course, and on this occasion they were well represented by the gallows: "It should hurt my mind", one of the judges confessed, "to think that a flock were not capital". And "Capital" it was, as John Reid walked to his death. Those concerned with such punishments were no doubt interested in the sight of the man squirming on a rope. It is good to know the mechanics of such things, just in case.

Peter Ackroyd

ECO/Hogwood-Barbican

Until Leonard Bernstein, it is invited to conduct the Academy of Ancient Music, or Sir Georg Solti zips through a few symphonies with the English Concert, I suppose the nearest we shall get to exploring the no-man's-land between antiquity and modernity will be the concert like Wednesday's curious affair at the Barbican, when Christopher Hogwood used the English Chamber Orchestra.

It was not a head-on collision, for Hogwood is too pragmatic a musician to demand the overnight conversion of the ECO to the ancient playing techniques of Muffat and Couperin. And in any case, the ECO - who were playing the crisp double-bass Arnold Goldschmidt, and Raymond Leppard while Hogwood was still in his medieval period - are at the enlightened end of the modern-instrument spectrum.

But the spectacle was still that of the gently undulating pursuit of a gloriously unobtainable. Whatever Hogwood did, the violins just warmed each note with cuddly

vibrato, and cellos and basses plodded their way with an equal fuzzy plump in each bar. What was not in the end was pure, natural musicianship, in the form of Neil Black's elegant, responsive moulding of the Baroque Oboe Concerto that Bach transcribed, and Carolyn Watkinson's unobtrusive, subtly ringing, singing of Bach's Cantata No 169.

That cantata, one of a series Bach wrote to feature the organ as an obligato instrument, should have been the highlight of the evening, but Miss Watkinson's direct, pondered way with the words was undermined by a crude and lumpy attack on the organ solos. More simply enjoyable was the ECO blasting through Handel's *Fireworks Music*; there were a couple of dozen players missing by the original count, but what the brass lacked in numbers they made up in screaming fortissimo.

The rest of the concert was over-full of sonorities, all played by ECO members. This gave Hogwood little chance to prove anything except that, when ECO members play concertos, they play just like the ECO, but more so.

Nicholas Kenyon

Concerts

Messiah St Paul's Cathedral

Although this *Messiah* did not involve a chorus of thousands, as it might have a century ago, it took place in a church and everyone (except myself) stood for the "Hallelujah Chorus". This it was an ecstasy which fell into the category of ritual rather than performance. True, the combined choirs of St Paul's and Westminster Cathedral formed an ensemble of a size unlikely to overwhelm the clarity of Handel's counterpoint. The hazardous acoustic did that for them. It would testify, even the *Hallelujah* and *Hallelujah* of this world into taking things carefully. Yet it was not so much speed as atmosphere and momentum, or lack of it, that put Barry Cole's conducting firmly in the traditionalist camp.

Indeed he went further and perpetuated a more recent tradition by using the chorists in ensemble for the soprano solo. Actually they sang exceedingly well, especially in the magical sequence between the "Pastoral Symphony" and the "Credo" "Christ to God", and in "I know that my Redeemer liveth". In the former the contribution of an anonymous

solo boy for short passages was the most stylish and beautiful solo singing of the evening.

His older colleagues rather struggled in comparison. The tenor Alan Green sounded ponderous throughout, even if "Thou shalt break them" had its commanding moments. Geoffrey Shaw, the bass, suffered more than most from the acoustic's lack of sympathy for low male voices, and he could not overcome the barrier of sheer physical distance, although in "The trumpet shall sound" he made some headway with the help of Michael Laird's superb ringing trumpet obbligato behind him. The counter-tenor, Christopher Royall, performed more easily, but his timing was often suspect and his timbre is as yet waiting for the last measure of richness.

In the circumstances it was almost impossible to judge the quality of the London Bach Orchestra's playing, although the general effect seemed fine. But this was a performance craving much more drama and uninhibited joy. Both are qualities that mark *Messiah* not merely as a deeply spiritual work, but as one which is also an unrivalled act of praise.

Stephen Pettitt

Theatre

As You Like It Chichester

The first thing you see is a Watteauesque company dancing a minuet in the orchard and only scattering when Orlando marks the cadence with a blow of his axe. Even then he has trouble getting his complaints over to the fiddle-playing Adam, who is too preoccupied with his instrument to pay attention.

Patrick Garland, in other words, has gone the full eighteenth-century hog in this production: not only in costume and diction, but in the contrast of court and countryside. In this version there is no contrast. Robin Fraser Faye's set, an arboreal timber platform above an unadorned main stage - does duty for both locations, and when the runaways make off to Arden, it is as though they have simply decamped down the garden.

Aubrey Woods doubles as the usurping Frederick and the Duke Senior; and the whole show takes place with an upstage instrumental group who supply the courtly accompaniment for the woodland songs, including the duet for two still-clad boys (a lovely sound, by the way) and a finale where the whole thing takes off into baroque opera.

Trevor Nunn and Stephen Oliver made such an experiment with this play in the late Seventies, and drastically revised it en route from Stratford to London on making the discovery that their actors were ill-equipped to handle eighteenth-century vocal flourishes. The same goes for Mr Garland's company, with the added disadvantage that this production aims more at prettiness than consistency.

For instance, when we get to meet the rustics they are a miscellaneous collection of stereotyped yokels and genteel speakers (like Eunice Roberts's Phebe) who could be courtiers in pastoral fancy dress.

The real loss is that this approach forbids any sense of one world establishing contact with another. When Ronnie Stevens's Touchstone debates manners with Corin (Terence Conoley) the invitation to human contact evaporates into point-scoring comedy. Nor does any parallel develop between Touchstone and Jaques, his exiled opposite number. Everything that happens seems to be part of a game among a party of privileged people.

Within these limits, the game has its points and its moments of truth. Easily the most authoritative figure is Peter Byrne's Jaques, a passionately isolated non-player who comes over as a derisive observer in the human nursery. There is also an interesting Orlando-Rosalind relationship, well forecast in the opening scene where Jonathan Morris once attacks the hulking Oliver (Simon Williams) after getting a spunk like a little boy.

As the writing itself shows, he is no match for Rosalind; and Patricia Hodge pushes this contrast to the absolute limit in the haughtiest and most peremptory reading I can remember.

Irving Wardle

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Music in Sweden
The past made fresh and vivid

Entering the palace theatre at Drottningholm, it is less like walking into the past than having the past come up and hit one in the face. Where most buildings have gained quite some patina after the passing of two centuries, here the wall-paper could have been painted up last week, and the timbers, sited in paper niches are crumbling from shoddiness, not age. The past is as fresh and vivid and disorderly as the present, and it is good to see these qualities being reflected in the theatre's productions.

At the end of August, there is a revival of Michael Holm's much praised production of *La cenerentola*, preceded in the repertoire by Moliere's *Don Juan* in a new staging by Göran Järfvén, but at the moment Drottningholm is offering another gifted young director: Cimarosa's *Il fanatico burlesco* mounted by Peter Oskarson.

The *Snob Ridiculus* was the last opera Cimarosa wrote before his unproductive sojourn at the court of Catherine the Great, and the last comedy he composed before *The Secret Marriage* for Catherine liked her opera serious, it dates from 1787. It is not, however, a partner for Cimarosa's masterpiece in terms of dramatic interest or musical invention. The central character, Don Fabrizio, is the stock eighteenth-century figure of the middle-class off intoxicated by titles. He wants his daughter to marry a count, but she of course has other ideas, and eventually, after all the usual sorts of confusion, she gets her way by having her lower-born sweet-heart pass himself off as a prince of the Moluccans.

This impersonation is the occasion for a nicely unusual quartet gabbled in pseudo-Moluccan gibberish, and there is also a sweetly melancholy

accompaniment of arias and airs for the heroine, Doristella, which Ursula Reinhardt-Kiss made, specially, touching through her purity and natural clarity and speed. Otherwise the music falls all too pat along the lines of obviousness, and gives Mr Oskarson and cast the perfect license for a production that never walks when it can run, never stumbles when it can giggle or guffaw.

The whole deep space of the Drottningholm stage is almost constantly in use, and one sees a great many of this theatre's delightful stage pictures, like a revival of Michael Holm's much praised production of *La cenerentola*, preceded in the repertoire by Moliere's *Don Juan* in a new staging by Göran Järfvén, but at the moment Drottningholm is offering another gifted young director: Cimarosa's *Il fanatico burlesco* mounted by Peter Oskarson.

Apart from Miss Reinhardt-Kiss, who deserves notice in this country as a Mozartian soprano with a range extending to Lullu, the cast includes Björn Aaker having a romp as Don Fabrizio, Magnus Lippen displaying an honest, very likable baritone as the hero Lindore, and Francis Egerton making the count incisive, fussy and amusing. Performances continue until Tuesday.

Meanwhile, in what is traditionally Swedish, holiday month, other musical festivals are coming to life up and down the country, usually with summer schools attached. I went to two, at Biskops Årnb, on a lake inland 30 miles inland from Stockholm, the accent is on modern music: the American violinist Paul Zukofsky was taking 11 unsuspecting young string players and making them into a chamber orchestra capable of searing through Xenakis, while in another

room, rather worryingly, two dozen students were being turned into music critics.

More fun was the evening recital I heard, with Rosemary Hardy making a brave, serious and sensitive progress through a variety of works ranging from a medieval hymn in Old Hungarian to a sad-sad-bunch of Stevie Smith songs by Robin Holloway, his *ender only* to one of 1969, apparently not made to blithely before in public performance. Miss Hardy also gave a thoughtful, winged account of *La Maccheta*'s fine *Six Morning Glory*, setting a stark, *Travelling* *Waltz* for soprano, double bass, and everything-RCAM can muster in the way of electronic sound. She then laid to rest, and faced well, a stream of questions from the students, whose alert openness to new music was refreshing.

In Pitea, in the far north of Sweden, the programmes were more conventional, but the degree of attention was no less acute. This is, after all, a community of under 40,000 people almost on the edge of the inhabited world: to receive a visitor from *The Times* was enough to make local headlines, let alone have for a fortnight the likes of Elizabeth Söderström and Barry Tuckwell giving recitals and master classes.

The closing concert of this festival, given as twilight merged imperceptibly into dawn, was unforgettable. The distinguished Swedish pianist Hans Leygraf began with Mozart playing so rare, so exquisite yet resolutely defined, as to make one wonder amazingly why he has not enjoyed a more exposed career. There was also excellent work from the Finnish cellist Arto Nohas.

Paul Griffiths

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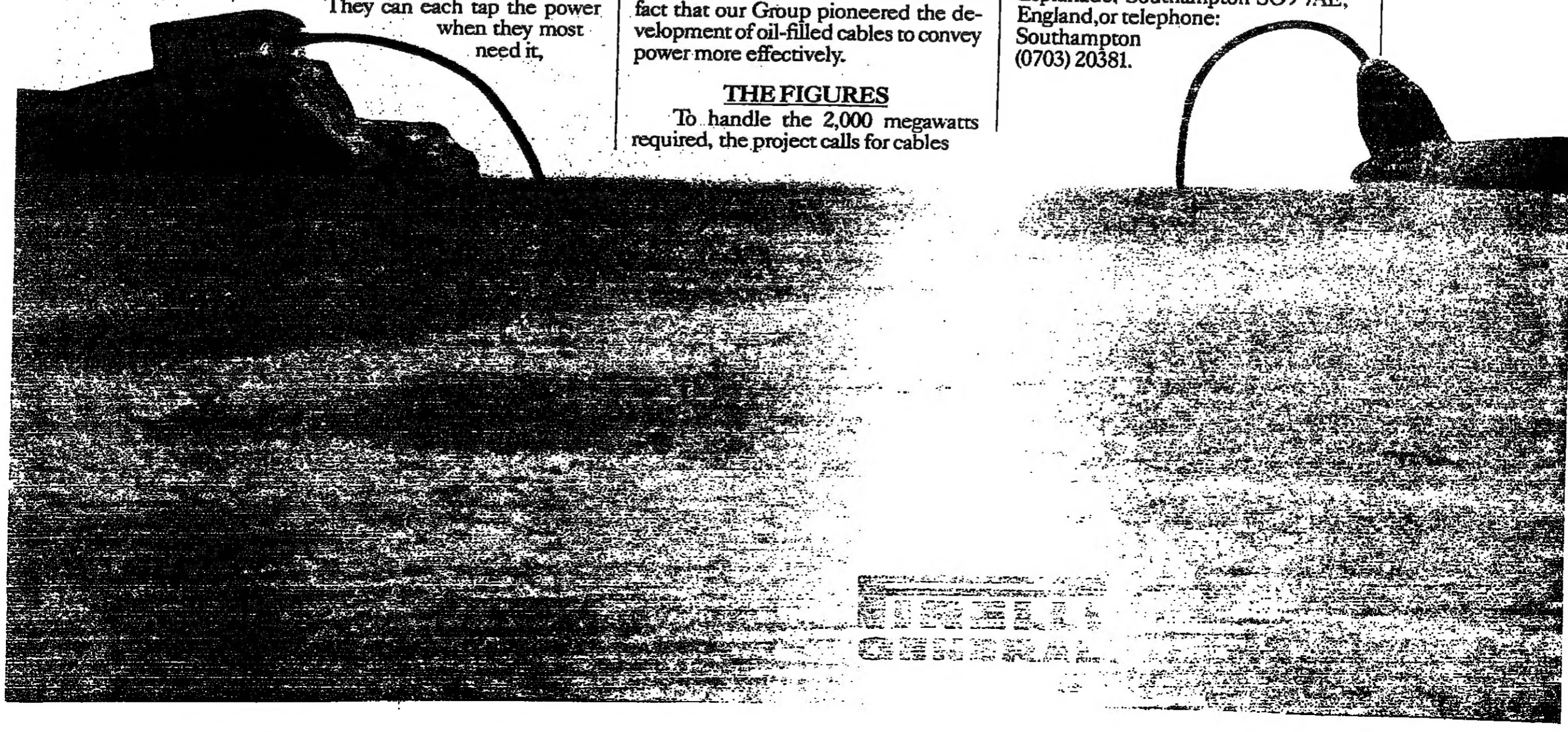
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SPECTRUM

THE TIMES A break in the Formula One season has allowed some constructors, among them Ferrari and Lotus, to prepare new designs for tomorrow's big race at Silverstone. John Blunsden assesses the state of the Grand Prix game and profiles the leading contenders

moreover...
Miles Kington

Justice takes a holiday

A Moral Tale for our Times

Edward Whipsnade was a model citizen. He always drove on the left and invariably stood for the Queen, though she had never stood for him. He rendered unto God those things which were God's, and unto Caesar those things which were Caesar's, which caused the tax people no end of trouble. So when he went on holiday, he decided to let the police know so that they could keep an eye on his place. He popped into the little local police station and there spoke to a man whom we shall call Constable Addison, as that is the name by which he liked to be known.

"I am going on holiday in the first two weeks of August," said Edward Whipsnade. "I have many valuables in my house which a burglar would like to get his hands on. I wonder if you could..."

"Of course, sir," said Constable Addison. "Just give us your name and address, and the exact position of these valuables, with the whereabouts of the receipts, if possible."

"How can that help you?"

"It will save time," said the constable mysteriously.

Mr Whipsnade did as he was requested. And there, gentle reader, our story might have ended were it not that he had made one small significant error. He had said he was going on holiday in the first two weeks of August. This was a slip of the mind. He was in fact going on holiday in the last two weeks of the same month.

And thus it was that early in August Mr Whipsnade came home from a Wagner evening and entered his house to find a man on the sitting-room floor putting his valuables into a neat pile, preparatory to taking them out of the French windows. The man gasped. This was as nothing compared to the gasp Mr Whipsnade gave when he recognised the man as Constable Addison.

"What are you doing?" said Mr Whipsnade sternly.

"Just checking, sir, just checking. I was passing the house when I remembered your words about being on holiday, so I thought I'd cast an eye on your valuables. May I ask, by the way, why you are not on holiday? It is an offence to deceive the police by wilfully staying at home after announcing your absence."

Ordinarily Mr Whipsnade might have blushed and gone straight to bed, but a man who has come straight from a Wagner evening is a very different kettle of fish.

"I feel you are up to no good, Constable," he said. "Stay where you are while I call the police."

At this, the so-called constable burst into tears and explained everything. He was not, it seemed, a policeman at all but a member of a gang of unscrupulous burglars. They had set up a fake police station in this residential part of Kensington so that wealthy householders would report their holiday times to them. The "policemen" would then gently deprive the rich residents of their videos, jewelry, Matinees and other goods.

"And give unto the poor, I suppose," said Whipsnade, surprised at his own sharp irony.

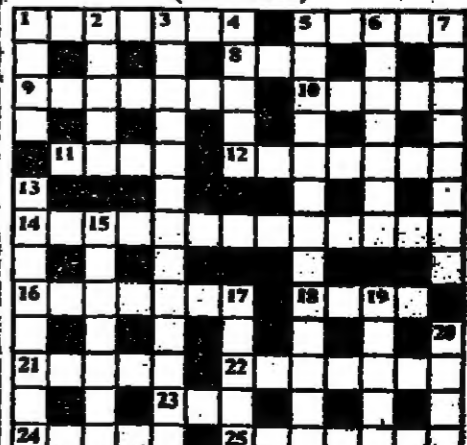
"No, sir," sniffed Addison. "We were going to sell the stuff and blue the proceeds on Crazy Spartan, in the 2.30 at Newbury on Saturday. It's a sure thing."

This placed Mr Whipsnade in a quandary. On the one hand he had enough evidence to send Addison down for a very long time. On the other hand he knew, as a leading racehorse owner, that Crazy Spartan would not in fact win the 2.30 at Newbury, but that the race would unexpectedly go to French Rocket. He would himself have backed French Rocket heavily, except that he was for the moment rather short of funds.

"I have a suggestion," said Mr Whipsnade slowly. "If you and your syndicate come in with me, I can give you some rather surprising information about the race of which you speak."

And so it was that "Constable" Addison rose from being a common thief to become an expert connoisseur of the turf, and that Edward Whipsnade started on the spiral of crime and deception which was to drag him down after five years to being an OBE and a Justice of the Peace. His new life would leave him no time for Wagner at all. I am sorry to say that he never missed it.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 104)



- ACROSS
- Hand over (7)
 - Covering (5)
 - Belonging to us (3)
 - Blanching word (7)
 - Mature insect (5)
 - Soviet Union (11,1,1)
 - Marsupial (7)
 - Wheel-driven boat (6,7)
 - Slanting (7)
 - Poetry session (4)
 - With whole choir (5)
 - Equal day and night (7)
- DOWN
- Male offspring (3)
 - Pasta wheat (5)
 - Formula (7)
 - Food container (4)
 - Gold coin (5)
 - Voice throwing (11,3)
 - Lower (5)
 - Firstborn (5)
 - Small window (7)
 - Animal print (8)
 - Germinated (8)
 - Expend (7)
 - Happening (5)
 - Under age (5)
 - Test (4)

SOLUTION TO No 103

ACROSS: 1 Chisel 5 Adrift 8 Aft 9 States 10 On land 11 Loon 12 Greeting 13 Psyche 15 Failed 17 Carillon 20 Jess 22 Admitted 23 Inroad 24 Gun 25 Groyne 26 Gadget

DOWN: 2 Hello 3 Sarcasm 4 Lasagne 5 Atonic 6 Relet 7 Finance 14 Slander 15 Finding 16 Injured 18 Inlay 19 Lodge 21 Spare (Solution to No 104 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

The power and the glory

8 PACESETTERS



RENE ARNOUX
Ferrari no 28.
France, Age 35.
72 GPs, 5 wins.
Former Renault driver, switched to Ferrari after falling out with team partner Alain Prost. Recent winner in Canada. Very quick, but not a pole-position specialist.



ANDREA DE CESARIS
Alfa Romeo no 22.
Italy, Age 34.
39 GPs, 0 wins.
Once known as a prolific crasher of cars, driving for McLaren, but has matured impressively during the past year and, given reliability, is a potential winner.



EDDIE CHEEVER
Renault no 16.
US, Age 25.
47 GPs, 0 wins.
Arnoux's replacement in Renault team after driving for Osella, Tyrrell and Ligier. Tall and very fit, drives as number two to Prost but capable of matching his leader's pace.



RICCARDO PATRESE
Brabham-BMW no 6.
Italy, Age 28.
89 GPs, 2 wins.
Former Shadow and Arrows driver, whose trademark was at times criticized by his rivals. Has matured into a fast and safe driver, recently hampered by mechanical misfortune.



MICHELE ALBORETO
Tyrrell-Ford no 3.
Italy, Age 28.
34 GPs, 2 wins.
Generally considered the most promising of the new generation F1 drivers. To date, best results on slow circuits. Sympathetic to his car, maintaining under Ken Tyrrell's guidance.



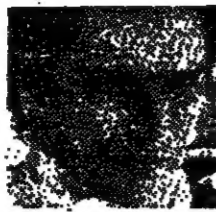
ELIO DE ANGELIS
Lotus-Ford no 11.
Italy, Age 27.
35 GPs, 1 win.
Considerable talent, campaigned this year by uncompetitive car, but demonstrated great coolness under pressure when winning in Austria last year. Has promising future.



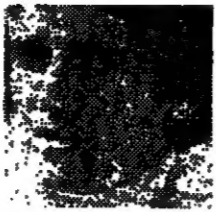
JACQUES LAFFITE
Williams-Ford no 2.
France, Age 38.
137 GPs, 8 wins.
Former Ligier stalwart who gives with great skill and enthusiasm, and has given excellent support to the reigning champion in his first season with Diddot-based Williams team.



NIKI LAUDA
McLaren-Ford no 8.
Austria, Age 34.
134 GPs, 13 wins.
Made his name with Ferrari, ended out on Brabham and returned to racing with McLaren to reveal no loss of skill. Outstanding development driver, currently in thin patch.



NELSON PIQUET
Brabham-BMW no 5.
Brazil, Age 30.
71 GPs, 4 wins.
World champion two years ago and always in contention for another title. Great mechanical sympathy, very fast, sometimes finds it hard to withstand extreme pressure.



ALAIN PROST
Renault no 12.
France, Age 28.
50 GPs, 7 wins.
Highly talented Renault team leader, currently leading the drivers' points table. Small, wiry and very fit. Notably smooth and quick even under very heavy pressure.



KEKE ROSBERG
Williams-Ford no 1.
Finland, Age 34.
63 GPs, 2 wins.
Current world champion and outstandingly quick driver with superb car control. Never gives up, despite the odds, always extracting the utmost from himself and his car.



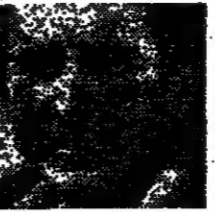
PATRICK TAMBAY
Ferrari no 27.
France, Age 34.
63 GPs, 2 wins.
Former McLaren and Ligier driver, turned CanAm champion, returned to Formula One on Williams's death to McLaren team with outstanding speed and consistency.



NIGEL MANSELL
Lotus-Ford no 12.
UK, Age 22.
36 GPs, 0 wins.
Driver with excellent potential who should be able to reveal it with new car. Shows great determination, particularly impressive on tight circuits.



DEREK WARWICK
Telford-Hart no 36.
GB, Age 28.
28 GPs, 0 wins.
Another British driver with great skill and determination, battling under the handicap of uncompetitive cars. Potentially outstanding, but dogged by mechanical misfortune.



JOHN WATSON
McLaren-Ford no 7.
GB, Age 37.
144 GPs, 5 wins.
Most experienced of all Grand Prix drivers, championship runner-up in 1982 and driving better than ever. Poor qualifying performances have led to spectacular drive through the field.



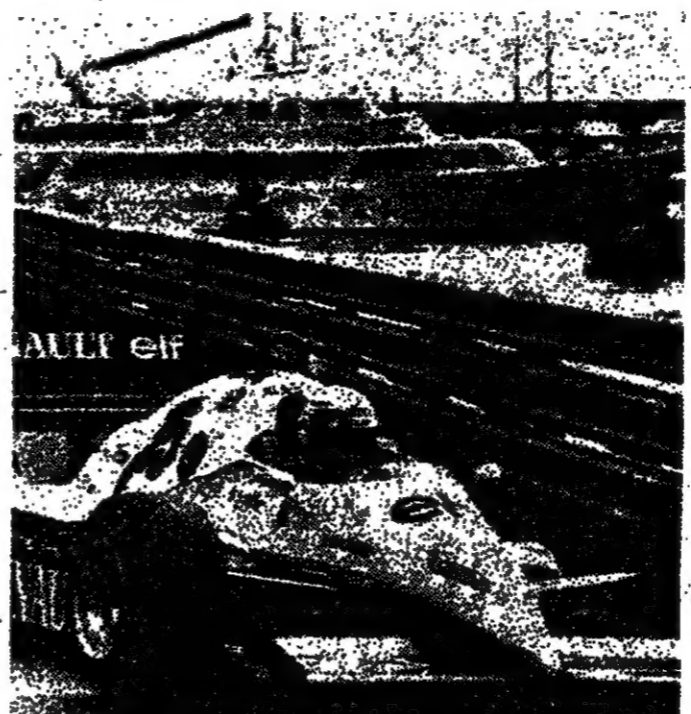
MANFRED WINKELHOCK
ATS-BMW no 8.
Germany, Age 38.
21 GPs, 0 wins.
Survived a series of spectacular accidents during a period of over-enthusiasm. Has talent and natural flair, and works hard for his team.

POSITIONS

(after 8 of 15 races)

DRIVERS	
1 Alain Prost	30
2 Nelson Piquet	27
3 Patrick Tambay	25
4 Keke Rosberg	17
5 Rene Arnoux	17
6 John Watson	16
7 Eddie Cheever	14
8 Jacques Laffite	10
9 Niki Lauda	10
10 Michele Alboreto	9
11 Marc Surer	4
12 Danny Sullivan	2
13 Mauro Baldi	1
14 Johnny Cecotto	1
15 Nigel Mansell	1

(Points awarded: 1st 9; 2nd 6; 3rd 4; 4th 3; 5th 2; 6th 1.)



Championship leader Prost: smoothness plus turbo power

Of all the races comprising the 1983 Formula One World Championship, tomorrow's RAC British Grand Prix, which takes place at Silverstone under the sponsorship of Marlboro, is probably the most significant - as well as one of the most popular - for the majority of its participants.

We are fortunate in this country in having the Grand Prix which, by general consent, is the best organized (as recent awards have confirmed), the most comprehensively supported by subsidiary events (there will be two other races today and four more tomorrow as well as various air displays and parades on the circuit), and, at the height of the summer season, the best timed. This year there has been a further advantage: unusually, there has been a gap of five weeks since the previous Grand Prix, in Canada - time in which to recover from a breathless first half of the season, to improve cars and, in several instances, to produce new designs.

Both Ferrari and Lotus have unveiled "1983 1/2" cars, there is the new Spirit-Honda, and the Brabham and Renault teams are running cars which, while similar to those used earlier this year, incorporate important detail changes. So, indeed, do the majority of the other entries, if only for the fact that tomorrow's race - the ninth in the championship series - is the first in a run of five taking place on very fast circuits which seem certain to underline even more forcibly the power advantage of cars with 1 1/2-litre turbocharged engines.

Silverstone's near-150 mph lap speed is tailor made for the turbos and although one of them has yet to win a British Grand Prix, there are now so many of them and their reliability factor has improved to such an extent that only a heatwave (which could undermine their stamina) or a cloud-burst (which would transform the race into a contest of pure driving skill) seems likely to prevent a turbo victory on the circuit where Renault raced the first example of the new breed in 1977.

It had been anticipated that the change in technical regulations last winter, which banned side skirts and called for flat-bottomed chassis (thereby markedly reducing ground effects beneath the cars), would help to redress the performance imbalance between cars with 1 1/2-litre turbocharged and three-litre normally aspirated engines, but this has not been the case. Only an adjustment of the 2:1 equivalency factor would now achieve this: with so many teams now committed to turbocharged engines, it no longer seems a realistic aim. In the

circumstances, therefore, three more victories for the three-litre Ford Cosworth engine this year (in John Watson's McLaren at Long Beach, in Keke Rosberg's Williams at Monaco) and in Michele Alboreto's Tyrrell (in Detroit), coming on top of no less than 152 wins over the previous 16 seasons, represents a further outstanding achievement against the odds for this remarkable V8 engine. The 1983 score for the turbos so far is two to Renault (Alain Prost in France and Belgium), two to Ferrari (Patrick Tambay at Imola/San Marino, Rene Arnoux in Canada) and one to BMW (Nelson Piquet's Brabham in Brazil).

With success spread so widely this season, the battles for both the drivers' and the constructors' world championships are still remarkably open, and had he not lost six points for his second place in Brazil, because of a push-start from the pits, Keke Rosberg would actually be heading the table.

The power inequality problem apart, Grand Prix racing is in a healthier state this season than for several years past. Much of the political acrimony has disappeared as teams have worked hard to keep their individual rivalries

out of the courtroom; collectively, through their FOCA umbrella organization, they have achieved a new level of rapport with the sport's governing body, FISA.

Some teams have had difficulty in securing major sponsors, who tend in the main to be keen to back only proven winners, while a cooling off of interest by some television networks has caused the cancellation or deferment of some races, notably in the United States. The heart and hub of Grand Prix racing, therefore, has moved back to its birthplace, Europe, where interesting developments are afoot. In September, a European Grand Prix will take place at Brands Hatch, while a bold attempt to run a Grand Prix through the streets of Paris next year has generated a surprising level of interest. Donington will take its place alongside Silverstone and Brands Hatch as a venue of future British Grand Prix, though not until 1988, and the mould of each country being confined to a single World Championship race has been decisively broken. Grand Prix racing, in fact, is undergoing a sea change, and looks to be the better for it.

Innes Ireland was a Grand Prix ace in the days of four-wheel drifts, string-back gloves and wild parties. Now a journalist, he looks at the high-pressure world of today

Money machines

It is 23 years since I first flew myself into Silverstone for the British Grand Prix, proud of my newly-acquired pilot's status, and of my second-hand plane. Two other aircraft stood on the old runway in the middle of circuit: they belonged to Jack Brabham, the reigning world champion, and Colin Chapman, for whose Team Lotus I was driving. Aghast at our temerity in bringing such machines to the circuit, the secretary of the meeting gave us all a right roasting.

Two years ago, when the Grand Prix was last held at Silverstone, 1,500 aircraft movements were recorded in and out of the circuit during the meeting: the jet-set was on the move. And this year the buzz of helicopters and light planes will be equalled, if not outdone, by the noise of conversation in the vast marquee and the elaborate hospitality suites as thousands of guests, invited by the many sponsors, munch their smoked salmon and consume prodigious quantities of champagne. In the more private areas of the competing teams, ranks of vast American motor-homes provide the exclusive setting for the innermost circles of Formula One.

As Sports Editor of *Autocar*, which I became when I gave up active motor racing in 1967, I witnessed the first signs of commercialism creeping into what was just racing to be a straightforward sport. Then the Lotus team was still called Team Lotus; the following season it was renamed Gold Leaf Team Lotus and the cars exchanged their British Racing Green for the livery of a cigarette packet.

A year later, Team Tyrrell became Matra-Elf, but I was not present at the final races of 1969 for I had resigned from *Autocar* and went home to Scotland to fool around with fishing boats. I saw not a single race, nor read a motoring journal, until the middle of 1977, when the American magazine *Road & Track* invited me to cover some of the Grands Prix.

I could scarcely believe my eyes when I beheld the paddock area for the German Grand Prix at Hockenheim. Gigantic articulated transporters stood shoulder to shoulder, bearing names I had never heard of: Shadow, Tabatip, Tissot, Ensign, Copersucar and Surtees Durex (there was trouble with the television people over that one!).

I smiled as I took in those £75,000 rigs with their work benches, drawers and compartments for spare engines and wheels. I was remembering the Italian Grand Prix of 1959, for which the Team Lotus "transporter" was a lightweight Ford Consul truck with its chassis lengthened and a flat platform to carry one car. Colin decried its ability to scale the mountains and reach Monza with a car on its back, so

while it took a couple of mechanics and the spares I hitched my double-decked trailer to my Ford Zephyr Estate and towed the two race cars. Team Lotus paid only for the Channel crossing, saying I would have to get myself to Monza anyway. I didn't even get the price of the petrol.

There was a sign of sanity at Hockenheim, as there will be at Silverstone today: the proud and famous name of Ferrari, which still stood embossed alone on the sides of the team's transporter, accompanied by the bold black Prancing Horse upon its yellow shield, standing on the initials "SF": Scuderia Ferrari.

The Grand Prix world is all about big money, and since I stood in awe of the Hockenheim scene the financial investment has escalated further. Last year, Renault were rumoured to have spent £11 million and Ferrari £10 million on their racing programmes; even the "private" TAG-Williams team, a highly successful one, spent £5 million. The Marlboro McLaren team's engine-overhaul bill for 1982 came to £750,000, and the man who gave me the information said that when the team went to turbo engines - and they are



Ireland: a £500 retainer, £1 a mile for a win, and champagne parties

currently testing one - the cost would be quadrupled.

It is difficult nowadays to draw a line between "works" and "private" teams. There can be little doubt about the authenticity of Ferrari, Renault and Alfa Romeo, although the latter's racing team is run by a private outfit. While works teams invest in racing to further their engineering technology, to enhance the image of their road cars and to claim national prestige, the owners of successful teams can simply become rich.

The drivers, too, have not been slow to

take advantage of the sponsors' money: yachts, planes and apartments in Monte Carlo are part of the accepted way of life for those at the top. In his private jet, Niki Lauda is accompanied to the races by a second pilot and by his personal masseur-dietician. It is not unknown for a driver to become a millionaire from his signing-on fee: four years ago, one driver received an additional \$500,000 to carry a sponsor's name on his overalls and helmet.

I winced when I think back to the £500 I was paid by Esso as a retainer to become Team Lotus's number one driver in 1960, receiving a third of the starting-money from the team but having to pay all my own expenses - including hospital bills! In addition, companies such as Champion and Dunlop would pay a bonus of perhaps £1 per mile for a win, making it possible to earn a total of perhaps £1,250 for victory in a major race.

Today, business acumen is as essential to a driver as natural talent. The competition for perks is as intense as that in the race, and not long ago this contributed to a disgraceful decline in the standard of driving on the track. Circuit owners were forced to spend vast sums of money to make their tracks completely safe to have accidents on.

Tracks should not be made to suit the cars; it should be the other way round. We are fortunate that Silverstone still exists as the fastest of the Grand Prix circuits, requiring great driving skill and mechanical excellence. It stands head and shoulders above the concrete tunnels that are Detroit

and Las Vegas or the overgrown football stadiums of Jarama or Hockenheim, places where we are in danger of losing sight of the heritage of road racing, in which one drives as fast as possible in the prevailing conditions.

The hundred thousand or more spectators who, given fair weather, will turn up at Silverstone tomorrow are no longer permitted to watch their hero wrestle with his machine, to see his arms work as he throws the car into a corner to initiate a four-wheel drift. Today's cars are all enclosed: even the head that sticks out is in a capsule, and to recognize his favourite the fan needs to know the colour and design of his helmet.

There are many changes in Grand Prix racing, some of which I regret: a lack of sincerity, people too deeply involved in their own particular business, divided loyalties among some media-men who serve more than one master. At times, while seeking information for my magazine stories, I feel like an intruder, nervous of interrupting some business deal. Gone are the days of champagne receptions and dinners in elegant rooms with crystal chandeliers, of the friendly post-race parties when everyone let their hair down.

For all that, I am deeply grateful that it still exists, the most exciting and demanding sport of all, in which the driver's sensitivity draws the fine line between success, failure or disaster. Though now I just stand and watch, my adrenaline still flows when the engines scream and the tyres pour smoke as the red light turns to green.

John Gwynne

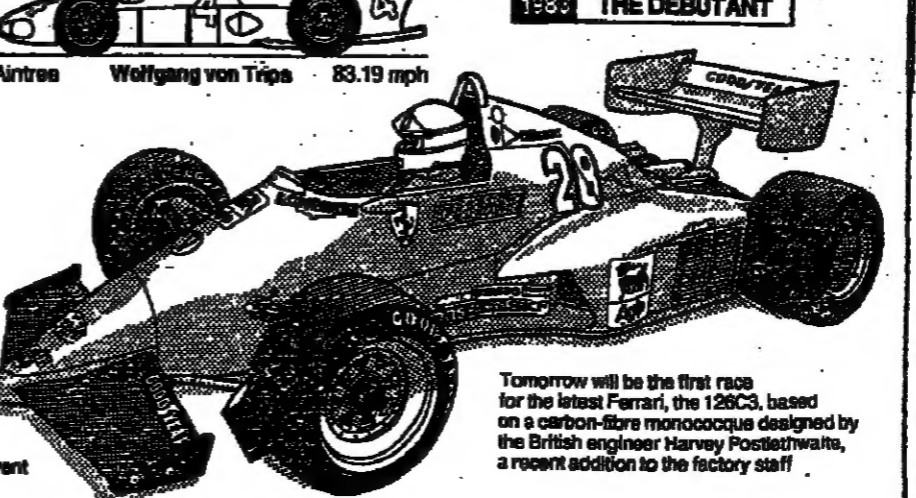
FERRARI'S WINNERS

Model	DRIVER	AVERAGE SPEED
1958 Model 575		
1958	Franco Cortese	98.11 mph
1958 500		
1958	Alberto Ascari	90.92 mph
1958 500		
1958	Alberto Ascari	92.97 mph
1958 625		
1958	Franco Cortese	89.69 mph

Model	DRIVER	AVERAGE SPEED
1958 D50		
1958	Juan Manuel Fangio	98.65 mph
1958 D50		
1958	Peter Collins	102.05 mph
1958 D160		
1958	Wolfgang von Trips	83.19 mph

Model	DRIVER	AVERAGE SPEED
1958 312-2		
1958	Niki Lauda	114.24 mph
1958 312-3		
1958	Carlos Reutemann	116.61 mph

1983 THE DEBUTANT



Tomorrow will be the first race for the latest Ferrari, the 1983's, based on a carbon-fibre monocoque designed by the British engineer Harvey Postlethwaite, a recent addition to the factory staff



Ferrari has won more British Grands Prix than any other constructor. Other scores: Lotus 5, McLaren 5, Tyrrell 2, Williams 2, Maserati 2, Cooper 2, Brabham, Alfa Romeo, Maserati, Vanwall and Mercedes-Benz 1 each. Six of Ferrari's victories have been at Silverstone, out of a total of 21 Grands Prix held there. Out of 35 British Grands Prix, 13 have been won by the driver who went on to become world champion that season; six have been won by the reigning world champion

سكدا من الامم

FRIDAY PAGE

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Killer without a cause

The tragic death this week of Keith Wickenden, popular MP, experienced pilot and adventurous tycoon, was widely reported to be due to pulmonary sarcoidosis. Although this disease is not rare, it is little known to the general public. Its cause is unknown, but it results in chronic inflammation, usually in the lymphatic glands, the lungs, the inner eye and the skin.

Frequently it attacks more than one site, sometimes the disease is associated with changes in calcium metabolism.

The inflammation in the lungs, later leading to fibrosis (scarring), and frequently coupled with enlargement of the glands at the base of the lungs, can give rise to marked breathlessness and tiredness, so that patients see their doctors fairly early in the disease. Ninety per cent of patients, usually treated with steroids, recover within two years; 10 per cent tend to develop a so-called progressive sarcoidosis which can be controlled, but not quickly cleared, with the same drugs.

Dr Robert Davies, chest physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, said that heart involvement, although very rare, is in his view the most common cause of death in sarcoidosis. The disease can either attack the muscles of the heart, giving rise to a cardiomyopathy, or the heart's conducting system; damage to the latter can cause irregular action of the heart and sudden death.

Gardening hazards

Little did Adam, God's first gardener, know that the serpent was not the only danger lurking in the Garden of Eden. Dead, heading the roses, picking the gooseberries, or slashing the black-thorn has its hazards too.

Rheumatologists have long known that, however, carefully removing a thorn, which has penetrated a joint, cavity some traces are left behind and can be seen under the microscope. In people sensitive to extracts of plant thorns this can give rise to an acute arthritis, plant thorn synovitis. In the pierced and imprecipitated joint.

Dr S. J. Hawkins of The Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases in Bath has now described a case, where rheumatoid arthritis

followed an attack of plant thorn synovitis. The luckless rose pruner developed classic rheumatoid arthritis within a week or two; well within a year her blood not only showed the serological changes associated with that disease, but also demonstrated an immune reaction whenever extract of rose thorns was later injected.

Gardeners are not necessarily safer if they hang up the secateurs, abandon the garden, and take refuge with the cat beside the fireside. In another case of mono-articular arthritis was demonstrated in London this week: this time a cat flea was the causative agent.

Deaf shots

Rifle shooting reaches its climax at Bisley this month: the Ashburton yesterday, the Queen's Prize next week. Next month the "glorious twelfth" starts the shooting season. Throughout the summer, sportsmen have been shattering clay pigeons, while their compatriots in the Territorial Army have been hitting target tanks on the gunnery ranges at Lulworth.

Twenty years ago these pursuits would have been quite noisy enough to ensure that Harley Street would have had a steady supply of prematurely deafened men.

The Army, mindful of hearing forever damaged by the war or national service, is now very strict: plugs or ear defenders are compulsory on the small arms ranges, and tank crews are protected by "home domes", crash-helmet-type headgear which combines headphones and ear protectors.

Although Purdeys, the Queen's gunsmiths, said they encourage their customers always to use ear plugs, Peter Brown an Oxfordshire expert, and a shooting man himself, said he was appalled at the number of fellow gunners who were still prepared to destroy pheasants and hares in the same afternoon.

Acute deafness, often associated with ringing in the ears, usually improves after 24 hours, but each episode causes some residual damage which may not be noticeable until revealed by impairment in hearing in middle age.

Plugs are cheap. Even the most expensive are under £7, so the older shot now shouting at his family, and deaf to his grandchildren, may well wish that he had invested in some 30 years earlier; even now it is not too late to start wearing them so as to preserve what hearing is left.

Dr Thomas Stuttford
Medical Correspondent

No millions for Mrs Said

Penny Perrick on the marital problems of Muslim women



Mrs Mariyam Said, lately of Oman, presently living in Earl's Court, London, read about Marvin Mitchelson's latest divorce court triumph with some bitterness. Mrs Mitchelson's client, a 24-year-old European-born former shop assistant, won a record-breaking £30m share of her Saudi Arabian husband's property, a settlement beyond the dreams of Arab women like Mrs Said, however rich the husbands they are divorcing.

Mrs Said was married against her will to her first cousin in 1975 when she was 23. Five years later she was divorced without her knowledge. She said that her situation is typical of women in the Gulf States. "After the men have finished with you they like you to go back to your own family and live like a nanny, looking after their children, whom they might occasionally visit."

She was sent over to England as a young girl and educated at a secondary school in North London. Later she got a job with the Midland Bank and rented a flat. She said she never intended to become a traditional Muslim wife, shrouded in dark robes, humbly subservient to her husband and living a below-stairs kind of life with her female in-laws. But Mrs Said said that she was tricked into just such a marriage by her father and uncle who wanted their jointly owned property to remain in the family.

First her uncle came to London and persuaded her to come home for a holiday. At Bahrain airport she was greeted effusively by her uncle's son who, in the airport's confusion, managed to take away her passport. This man was 30 years old and his parents surmised how old she was by her looks. She was married, Mrs Said asked to be allowed to return to England to consider the prospect, but great pressure was put on her by both families and even by her future husband's employer to get the wedding over quickly.

For the first six months of their marriage Mrs Said was a kindly, indulgent husband, frequently bringing his wife to London for great shopping binges at Selfridges. Trouble began when Mrs Said insisted on having her first baby delivered at Queen Charlotte's Hospital since she found the medical facilities at home very primitive. This new-fangled idea of hers annoyed her mother-in-law not, apparently, a woman to be trifled with.

By the time the Suids' second son was born in 1979, they were a family at war. Mr Said continued to visit his old Oxford Street haunts, but now he left his wife and children at home. The following year, during one of his absences, his brothers came to Mrs Said's house and

dismissed the servants. When Mr Said returned he spent most of his time at his mother's house, coming home to his wife only to threaten her.

The Suids' house was leased to them by the international construction company which employed Mr Said. Soon after the chair-throwing incident Mrs Said - she suspects on her husband's say-so - received a letter from the company terminating the lease. Hoping to cool the air, Mrs Said's father-in-law bought her a return ticket to London and, since she was now worried about her own safety, she flew there with her children. Drawn, inevitably, to Oxford Street, Mrs Said saw her husband strolling hand in hand with a glamorous blonde.

Leaving the children in London, she flew home and went straight to the Minister of Justice, demanding that her husband be forced to explain himself in court - "because for the last three years, I hadn't known whether I had a husband or not". In court, Mr Said said that he had divorced his wife in 1980 on the grounds of her desertion. Mrs Said said: "Since we had been living together for most of that year, I wanted to know just when he had divorced me. There were no records of the divorce, although my husband insisted that he had brought two witnesses. He said that no one had told me that I was divorced because if I knew, then I might remarry and my property would pass to a stranger."

Mrs Said insisted on her right to have proper divorce papers and asked for a reasonable amount of maintenance. Although her husband now owned a tile factory, sports shop and several properties the sum awarded to her, on condition that she and the children moved permanently to Oman, was just about enough to pay half the electricity bill. Since she couldn't support two small children on this meagre settlement, she came back to London where she now lives on her own dwindling family capital and her salary as a part-time computer analyst.

Compared to her own five divorced aunts, who have no choice but to return in disgrace and poverty to their families, Mrs Said considers herself lucky. She has a job, a home of her own and freedom to visit again. Nevertheless, she has made her children wards of court, refuses to reveal her real name or to be photographed for this article and puts up with the fact that her flat looks out on to a thunderous street of dual-carriageway "because I can see if anyone is coming up the street to find me". What riles her is that "in Islam, women are supposed to be respected and protected, but in fact they have no rights at all."

TALKBACK

Offended parents

From Trevor Berry, Bromley, Kent.
The term "one parent family" is offensive to non-custodial parents keen to preserve a worthwhile responsible role as parents. It was therefore disappointing to see Malcolm Wicks, Director of the Centre for Family Policy Studies, make liberal use of that expression (Family Policy Test, Wednesday Page, June 29).

The much publicized idea that most divorced men fail in their financial obligations may be a myth. A "survey of access to children after divorce" undertaken among Gingerbread and Families Need Fathers members (Divided Children, 1982 - £1.00) showed that nearly 70 per cent of the custodial mothers were receiving maintenance payments, of whom over 50 per cent were happy with the amount they were receiving. So the study suggests that the majority of separated fathers accept the financial obligation to their absent families to the best of their ability.

"Children of separated parents" would be more apt and less emotive than "one parent family" if it is really the children whose welfare is paramount.

Private grief

From John Hilton, Bath District Schizophrenia Group
Mrs Stokes's harrowing account (Wednesday page, June 29) of her collision with the "open door" policy, plus a psychiatrist with libertarian principles, tells it all. But there is no general recognition of the extent of similar suffering. Many of the million or so first degree relatives of people with schizophrenia in this country can tell equally agonizing stories.

The tide set rolling by anti-psychiatry gossippers, together with "rights" campaigners, long ago passed the point at which net benefit turned to net damage.

There must be few patients left who are unhelped and unwillingly "incarcerated", and for every one of these there must be thousands needing proper care and not getting it. Tens of thousands more are about to be added to those whose "community care" is often, at the best, a back bedroom in the flat of an ailing widowed mother.

This sort of privatization helps balance budgets. But it would cost the Exchequer or the rates nothing if psychiatrists and administrators - except for clear reasons against - were to recognize relatives as the primary care agents - which they frequently are, and collaborate with them instead of, so often, treating them as non-persons.

School where Protestant and Catholic children learn to live in harmony
Breaching the Belfast wall

At an end-of-term barbecue on the shores of Belfast Lough, the principal of the province's first fully-integrated secondary school for Roman Catholics and Protestants could hardly conceal her delight that she was still enrolling pupils for the next year.

For when Lagan College opened two years ago there were only 28 pupils whose families had taken the risk of supporting a unique venture in particularly unsuitable terrain. Many armchair dreamers had wished to challenge the sectarian nature of Northern Ireland's education system, but here was a charitable trust actually doing something concrete, even though it was the war of the black hunger strike. One year later the idea had taken root: there were 90 pupils on the register, and in September 72 new boys and girls will enter the school's still temporary home in south Belfast.

Perhaps even more will enroll during the two-month summer holiday and show that despite the building of a brick wall in north Belfast as a permanent barrier between Roman Catholics and Protestants, there are middle and working-class parents of both faiths prepared for their children to learn together about their separate cultures and traditions. Only one child has withdrawn from the school and no parent has so far requested that his or her child should no longer attend shared religious education classes.

A crucial moment has however, been reached: the school is about to apply to the Northern Ireland Office for government aid. Until now Lagan has survived on generous grants - and response to public appeals, but it now believes it will be able to meet the government

requirement for a minimum of 300 pupils to show that there is a demand for its type of education. Government policy is to encourage integrated education in the province and teachers and parents hope the liberally-minded Nicholas Scott, Under-Secretary of State, responsible for education in the province, will favour their application. If he does not, Northern Ireland will hear loud protests.

In her first term, the principal, Mrs Sheila Greenfield, had 300 applicants for staff jobs. Three full-time teachers engaged for next term have taken a drop in salary to join, and two part-timers have given up full employment to participate in the experiment.

The only sign - apart from Christian names, which in the province are often the best clue to a person's religion - that the school is inter-denominational occurs at assembly, when half the children make the sign of the Cross. Even at times of sectarian tension on the streets there have been no clashes on the school premises, though the teachers are adamant that the differences between the two creeds are not ignored.

A mixture of Irish and British Commonwealth history, is taught - the battle of the Boyne as well as the 1916 rising. "It is probably the most exciting and taxing teaching job in Northern Ireland," because it shares everyone's historical awareness," the history teacher said. "The children are always prepared to listen to what the other side have been told, and then they bounce ideas around in class."

The Irish language is now on the curriculum; literature is a blend of the best from both countries. School sports includes both soccer and Gaelic football.

With its equal representation of Roman Catholic and Protestant among pupils, teachers and governors, Lagan is unique. But as Mrs Greenfield explained: "These children have to spend the rest of their lives together in Northern Ireland, so they need to spend their school days learning to respect and trust each other. No wonder mistrust and fear build up if they are segregated. It is ridiculous because higher education in the province is not segregated."

Paddy O'Hanlon's 13-year-old son Cormac left a Roman Catholic boys' grammar school to go to Lagan and quickly met his best friend - a Protestant from East Belfast. Cormac was at first nervous and unsure, but now the two are almost inseparable, meeting regularly during school holidays and often at weekends, when they telephone each other and go to Belfast to the cinema. Cormac's mother said: "We sent him to Lagan because he started to use slang about Protestants in the home, and we didn't want it to continue. Now Protestants are just other boys, though he still has problems going to school in case youths from a Catholic secondary school in the neighbourhood see his blazer and tie and start to mock him. But we're delighted with how he is developing into such a more easy-going boy."

Though Lagan has so far triumphantly confounded the cynics, there are problems, and its future is uncertain. It is anxiously awaiting report from the inspector of education on its standards, and it is constantly aware of the danger of becoming a haven for middle-class children who have failed the 11 plus. It is slowly attracting pupils from the working class but Lagan clearly wants also to recruit more from the

impovertised areas as well as increased numbers of girls and children who have been offered grammar school places.

Protestant chaplains visit the school, though no Roman Catholic priest has officially done so and the local Catholic bishop, Dr Cahal Daly, without naming Lagan, appeared critical when he said it was a pity people opted out of a well-organized system of religious education into which the church had put vast resources. Many people in the province had expected a more positive approach but Dr Daly has big problems to confront. A convinced ecumenist, he is having to move carefully as it's known that some of the conservative elements in the diocese are resisting his ideas.

But the most urgent problem is finance. Latest enrolments, however, have convinced the governors that when it reaches a five-form entry Lagan will have achieved the target of 300 pupils. Fees at £625 a year with a sliding scale according to parental income have helped towards that target, but with no assistance for books, school meals or transport, the staff admit it has been a struggle.

Government policy is to encourage integration in a province where 90 per cent of secondary education is segregated, but at a time of dwindling school rolls and schools embarrassed to be seen offering a grant to Lagan. But after all the talking from ministers about the two traditions learning to respect each other and the distinctive "witness" of the Northern Ireland team at Stormont, many believe if Lagan meets the criteria, its case will be almost irresistible.

Richard Ford

FIRST PERSON

It is wet and raining and I am gazing out of the window at the rain teeming down in front of the rather severe facade of Bromley Library. My mind is close to utter boredom. I've tried reading The Times to alleviate the boredom because I know it's all in the mind, but after an hour I am beyond it and need to do something other than wait for the odd phone call to invade the silence.

The problem may be that I work for four hard-working men, often out of the office, and I am simply the temporary typist from the agency who is supposed to recharge the coffee percolator, answer the door and the telephone and type things beautifully. On the phone I am to give the impression of a vastly efficient, well run office, but what actually happens is that the phone rings so rarely that I have forgotten which temp job it is and I answer with delay and vagueness. The typing work comes in occasionally,

Travails and travels of an office gypsy

but is always needed urgently, so that instead of calmly typing it, panic sets in.

Temp jobs keep the adrenalin going. The state of fear on Monday mornings when being instructed on the job, the names of the people in the office, the machinery, where the "ladies" is - not to mention trying to find the office - all tend to be overwhelming, but it does keep one in a state of challenge.

Usually, on Day One you manage to get going with the typewriter, telephones etc., and you put out tentative feelers as to who might be friends. In typing pools, people tend to be pretty friendly on Day One, because they are often manned by "losers" - people who simply pound away, supervised by some inferior dragon, simply because they have to earn the money and have not got the qualifications to do anything else. In other places, if they are English, it takes about three days to have any real communication.

There are sometimes appalling

failures. One day the first person I met was a worried-looking ex-army/naval man who "managed" the office. There had obviously been some "temp" trouble (i.e. an unsatisfactory previous one) and then I saw the electronic typewriter, which I had not a clue how to work. He felt I could easily manage it and I was game to have a go, but the office was a tiny sort of corridor shared by three other women and a pekingese. A couple of hours later, a raging headache and a wastepaper basket full of my efforts on the unconquered electronic machine, I decided to give up.

Another disaster was in a tax accountant's. True to form, there were elegant offices upstairs - and downstairs were poky, subterranean areas where the clients rarely came. The job was audio typing and I could not understand most of what the man said - and when I could it simply was not English. I just bashed out as much as I could, roughly, realizing the hopelessness.

The satisfactory secretarial equation is that you are being useful to someone and they are being useful for you. What often happens is that you get stuff thrown at you, and you are simply supposed to operate like a machine. One of the great things about always leaving is that you come across lots of people who long to leave and sometimes lack the confidence to go, or they can't afford to go down to a lower salary.

A positive aspect of temping is that you haven't committed yourself to something you loathe for years. Often the jobs are uninteresting, but you do come across all sorts of people and situations.

It's important to try to be positive, although often easier said than done, about being a sort of office gypsy for years on end but the sort of secretarial work where you are not constantly running around after some director, typing massive reports and letters constantly can allow you to get on with your own life and in some way it balances the position: one gets into simply to pay the rent and eat.

Jean Southon

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



British Grand Prix: Silverstone report and how to become a racing car driver.



The Open Golf Championship - the third day

England v. New Zealand - the First Test at the Oval



Travel: Journey to the land of the troglodytes: on the trail to Tucson, Arizona: Weekend Break

Family Money: Where is the mortgage money going?

Plus

News from home and abroad: Values on diets and exercise: Video cassettes of the month: Drink on New Zealand wines: preview of new Cyrano de Bergerac play: Critics' Choice of what's on in the cinema and on the stage: and a selective guide to the coming week's events

THE TIMES DIARY

Disinherited

Poor old Peter Shore is not having much luck in his bid to become leader of the Labour Party. Even his own constituency party in Bethnal Green and Stepney has voted to support Eric Heffer instead. Shore did lead Heffer and Kinnock on the first ballot of his constituency general management committee, but on the second, with Kinnock eliminated, he went down by 32 votes to 29.

Bearish

I see now where the Royal Mint went wrong over the £1 coin. They should have sold it for £1.10. The mint's Australian counterpart is currently advertising a 10 gramme gold \$200 coin, bearing a koala design. It is a limited issue (they are not saying how many) and will be available only at building society branches - price \$210. Orders have to be in by August 19, and at present Australians can order as many golden koalas as they want - but the Royal Australian Mint reserves the right to close the offer at any time. I begin to think this money-making business could be a pretty good racket.

Now that Britain is swooning in heat and even Eskimos must be lapping up ice cream, it gives me a warm feeling to note that Wolsey report an order for 20,000 thermal underwear vests and pantaloons. The order comes from Saudi Arabia.

Poghead unvisited

Foreign foods continue to bemuse. Peter Orr was confronted in Calais with a choice of Fish and chips, Egg and chips, or Poghead flapped, but, sadly, did not dare risk the last named. Roger Pierce, at the Ziv Kinneret restaurant, Tiberias, could not make out Sheep limping, but thought he knew all too well what Filled bowls meant. At the Serban restaurant in Bursa, Turkey, G. C. Triger faced Gardner Roasted, Shaving Roasted, or Sam blung Roll Up. The Tsadziki taverns in Crania, Crete, offered Joyce Rackham Octopus frig, Shirims frig and Liverish. And when staff at the Santal Malam, Jakarta, saw Edward Hunter copying down Full Creamed Crap in Scrambled Eggs, they gave him the recipe. It was quite a relief.

Railway cutting

The Poet Laureate's preoccupation with rhythm and steam engines dates back to his prep school days. A schoolmate, the late Labour MP J. P. W. Mallalieu, relates in his autobiography, published this week, how the young Benjamin came to grief while intoning a chant and accompanying himself by pulling on a skylight rope. "They spent about a week in the Sick Room picking bits of glass out of his head," writes Mallalieu dispassionately. "This was a serious matter for the rest of us," he adds, because they were deprived during his absence of the pleasure of playing with Benjamin's "unusually sophisticated stationary steam engine".

BARRY FANTONI



"Next time the Tory right wing will demand the abolition of seat belts"

Car manufacturers are pandering to the aggressive instinct of learner drivers. An outer London driving school is advertising vehicles "with duel control".

QED

A university fellow has sent me the rubric from his son's Oxford and Cambridge Board A-level exam in Latin. It reads, in part: "Answer five questions in all. Answer at least two from Section A and at least one from Section B. Your other two questions may be chosen from any of the three sections. Section A - Answer at least two questions from this Section and not more than four. Choose questions on at least two Topics. Answer at least one odd-numbered question and at least one even-numbered question. Do not answer more than two questions on any Topic. The allocation of marks is shown in brackets." Latin seems simple by comparison.



A group in New York called the Fruitarians has launched a campaign for plants' rights, urging people not to mow their lawns because it hurts the grass. I am worried about the group's name. Reports from Russia claim that the nervous system of an apple is so highly developed that it can produce useful amounts of electricity, and the same has been said here of lemons. I hope these Big Apple fruitarians, who presumably eat fruit rather than vegetables, do not think that fruits have no feelings.

PHTS

On present form, the next President of the United States will be either Ronald Reagan or Walter Mondale. We have had two and a half years to find out what a Reagan presidency means for the Atlantic alliance, but what would be the implications of a Mondale presidency for Britain and for America's other allies?

I discussed this with Mr Mondale at his Washington home. My overall impression was of a man who attaches great importance to the alliance, is well informed on the issues confronting its other members, would wish to work closely with them, is sensitive to their anxieties, but would not always be responsive to their needs because of other pressures upon him.

Mr Mondale would come to the presidency with a stronger background in international affairs than any other President since Nixon, whose record in foreign policy has largely been obscured by Watergate. "I have travelled extensively for years in Europe and England," Mr Mondale told me. "I know many of your leaders, both in and out of government. I know many of your business, banking, financial, labour and religious leaders."

Know them he might, but would he agree with them? He would not share the same ideological assumptions that bring a rapport between President Reagan, Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl. But that would almost certainly matter less than Mr Mondale's flagrant disregard for allied interests in his support for trade protection.

The only time throughout our conversation that he appeared ill at ease was when we dwelt on this subject. That, at least, was some reassurance. If a politician cannot bring himself to do the right thing, it is better that he should be embarrassed at doing the wrong thing. Mr Mondale was at pains to present himself as an international free trader - "what you hear from me is a person who wants more open international trading" - forced by the iniquitous self-interest of others to espouse protectionism as a retaliatory measure. He was "tired of interminable discussions in which we get the shadows and somebody else gets the substance".

He almost implied that as President, he might use his support for domestic contents legislation as a lever with which to secure "a policy of equivalent openness" from other countries. But when it was put to

Mondale: an open approach to Europe

by Geoffrey Smith

him like that, he was not prepared to accept that this was his position.

The conclusion I drew was that he was indeed after the substance on this occasion, in the form of the AFL-CIO endorsement for the Democratic nomination. The strong flow of protectionist sentiment in the trade unions makes it advisable for him to follow suit. But his heart is not in it. My guess is that as President, he would do as little as he could to implement protectionist measures, but that he would be so compromised by his previous support that he would find it hard to resist them.

On this topic, my conversations with members of the Administration were far more encouraging. Both they and Mr Mondale fulminated with some justification against the EEC's agricultural export subsidies. On both sides there was recognition of public pressure in the United States for protectionist legislation. But the present administration remains determined to resist it.

On East-West trade, however, the balance of virtue from a European standpoint is precisely the other way round. What has incensed European opinion is not so much the Reagan Administration's desire to impose more rigorous controls on trade with Eastern Europe, nor even its opposition to the Siberian pipeline, but unilateral action by the United States to enforce its judgment outside its own territory.

Mr Mondale is fully aware of this. "I don't know if these characters," he remarked contemptuously, "have focused on the emotional explosiveness of the reach of extra-territoriality. It is a remedy that ought to be sparingly used, and almost inevitably fails." He went on to explain why. "What if one of these

European leaders said: 'Well I'm for the pipeline, but the United States has told me to be against it, therefore I'm against it'. Would they have a chance of being re-elected? Of course not, any more than the other way round. The beginning of a wise President is to start to understand the predicament of your friend, just as you demand that he understand yours."

The obvious sincerity with which those words were spoken was impressive to a British listener. He appreciates how an alliance should work. But he does not want to remove all controls on trade with the East. In non-strategic items the United States, he said, must be prepared to compete openly in trading with Eastern Europe as elsewhere. But he claims that he would be very tough on items of military significance.

But how much softer than President Reagan would he be towards the Soviet Union? He believes that it is a tragedy that for five years there has been no significant discussion between the heads of the two governments. But he would not be so soft as might be supposed from his advocacy of a nuclear freeze. This is another example of his accommodating domestic political pressure: it does not mean that his heart is to be found on Greenham Common.

A nuclear freeze means different things to different people in the United States. What does it mean to Mr Mondale? "Number one, it is not unilateral. We seek to negotiate a freeze on deployment within the context of a mutual, verifiable arrangement; mutual meaning balanced so that each side's security is served, verifiable so that it is enforceable, and violations can be immediately discerned."

It is hard to see how this definition would distinguish Mr Mondale's freeze from the balanced disarmament agreement that Mr Reagan and other Western leaders are seeking. Mr Mondale explained the distinction entirely in terms of attitude, not of substance. His idea of a freeze "reflects a growing impatience and anxiety with the current pace of arms control". Or, to put it less generously, he wants to satisfy leftist Democrats by making apparently radical noises on arms control without committing himself to any fundamental change of policy.

While pursuing disarmament accords, he would also wish to set new priorities for modernizing Nato forces. "I believe that the McNamara-Bundy and General Rodgers ideas for moving towards a precision-guided missile to try to find a conventional alternative to a nuclear first-strike doctrine is within our reach". So it may be, technologically, but it would require Nato members to spend more on defence.

Mr Mondale countered this objection in two ways. If his policy of "coordinated, prudent economic growth" were pursued, the allies would not find it that hard; and he would be the first President who really took seriously the need for a rationalization of military production within Nato. "We waste so much in Nato in duplicating equipment" that a good deal of money could be saved in this way.

But what guarantee could there be that this would not turn into an extension of the Buy America policy? The answer was quintessential Mondale: "I don't have anything to say on that, except to say that as President I would try harder than I think all previous Presidents, and I would try to strike an agreement with our partners that appealed to the citizens of Europe as fair, and I would try to bring the interests in our country along". Fair, reasonable, but perhaps lacking a little in the ring of resolution.

The principal doubt must be whether he would have the strength to resist the domestic pressures to move away from his constructive purposes. But as I left, I felt that he had justified the claims he made in the first few minutes of our conversation: "I think you would have a President who understood Europe and who understood the importance of having good relations".

The Times Portrait: Sir John King



Wealth brought with it social acceptance. Outside business, King is very much country gentry with 2,000 acres in Leicestershire and a love of foxhounds, including the Belvoir, owned a famous showjumper, Mr Pollard, and held a National Hunt trainer's permit.

Despite his apparently relaxed approach to life, he is frequently on the phone by 7am, keeps up what amounts to a running commentary from the radio-phone of his Rolls-Royce and knows far more than he ever admits to. He does not suffer fools lightly and his abrasiveness at some of BA's more public press conferences has not shown him to best advantage. He is certainly not a man to be crossed.

A determination to prune some of the more spendthrift ways of the National Enterprise Board when he was its deputy chairman and his influence in backing Mrs Thatcher's non-sensical approach to industry helped get him the job at BA. Now he is to receive a package.

King clearly admires Mrs Thatcher - the feeling is reciprocated - and took his other main business interest, Babcock International, out of the CBI after Sir Terence Beckett's speech in which he questioned the Government's economic policies. After Beckett's then turned to open admiration of the Prime Minister, King remarked that it was a bit like "turning from Brighton rock to Turkish delight in 24 hours".

As at Babcock, King has been successful at BA by picking the right managers. He spent several months persuading Colin Marshall, BA's new chief executive, to join the airline. King's achievement, say his admirers within BA, is to have taken a grip on a company that was lost, pointed it in the right direction and then made sure that it had the executives to take it there.

"He has stood British Airways on its head," one insider says. "The management used to say 'these are the routes, these are the aircraft, let's get some passengers.' Now they are saying, 'there are people who want to fly, let's organize the airline to cater for them.'"

King has undoubtedly enjoyed every minute of it.

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Hard man in the BA control tower

Peter Hermon, head of British Airways' European Services, is said to have been in tears when he walked out of BA's headquarters for the last time earlier this week. The abrupt dismissal of Hermon and several other senior colleagues will reinforce the feelings of those who believe that Sir John King, the airline's 63-year-old chairman, is a bully determined to get his way whatever the personal cost.

The other side of the coin is the evident enthusiasm among BA's younger managers for the way King has transformed an airline that had become an embarrassing shambles. "It used to be words, words, words," one manager says. "Nothing was actually ever done to make any difference to the great marshmallow."

King would be the first to admit that in turning round British Airways, people have been bruised. In such desperate situations, he believes, there is no time to change people's attitudes; the people themselves must be changed. But while he would put the greater good of the airline before the feelings of individuals, he takes no pleasure in this. He warned earlier this year that management as well as workers would have to share in the cuts to be made.

The briefing given to King before he took over in February 1981 will probably remain secret. Despite the efforts of the incumbent management to persuade him of its impracticality, John Knott, the then Trade Secretary, whose department was responsible for the airline, was determined that BA should be privatized.

Whether the management knew or could bring themselves to admit that the airline was on course for disaster is uncertain. But King's inheritance, at a time of world recession, was an overmanned, inefficient organization that had bought far more aircraft than it could afford or use. It was so badly run that new jumbos were leaving for America with dirty cabins for want of sufficient vacuum cleaners at Heathrow.

After turning down the chairmanship of British Steel on a friend's warning that it could ruin a good business career, King seemed to have made a worse mistake. For a time, the airline's management seemed to be keeping their new chairman at arm's length. But they underestimated his feel for business which these close to him say is one of his most striking attributes.

Critics say that simply hacking away at the airline's costs is typical, that he lacks any sense of strategy. His response would be that one of BA's problems has been its preoccupation with strategy at the expense of basic management. Like most

successful businessmen, he never lets any profound theories of management obscure a real sense of priority: it means nothing at the end of the day that BA flies Concorde and has a revenue of more than £2,000m if it cannot make a profit.

King undoubtedly runs British Airways, for all its size, in the same pragmatic way he ran his first small engineering business, Whitehouse Industries, which he started in 1938 at 19. He was born in London of Yorkshire parents and appears to have emerged from school with no qualifications whatever. What he learned about engineering came from experience in a series of workshops.

Despite a sensitivity about this modest start, it appears to have done King no harm. Taking the practical view that he had bearings found their way into his products, he began making them after the war and by 1960 the success of Pollard Ball Bearings, which had grown from 90 to 2,000 employees in ten years, had made him a comfortable millionaire.



Zia: delaying tactic?

Zia's power play as the black day flags

Islamabad. A middle-aged man wearing a black armband parked his car the other day in the forecourt of the Shalimar Hotel in Rawalpindi, a few steps from the Pakistani army's GHQ. Outside, platoons of police sat in trucks. Other police walked up and down swinging their *lathis* - long, heavy canes.

A knot of waiting journalists, a magistrate and several plain clothes police in *shalimar* and *kameez* - the baggy trousers and long shirt that have become official national dress in Pakistan - surrounded the man with the armband.

The magistrate addressed him: "I have to tell you," he said in English, "that the meeting you have called has been banned by the Assistant Commissioner. I would be obliged if you now leave this hotel."

No one was much disposed to argue against such a show of force, and the group broke up. Later, at the

Silver Grill restaurant, the man, Chaudhry Arshad, acting president of the Pakistani Democratic Party and local chief of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, held a press conference.

Afterwards he was arrested and taken off to be detained for three months. Three journalists who attended the press conference were also arrested, though they were released a few hours later. So ended the "black day" protest by the MRD, an alliance of most of the parties opposed to the martial law regime of President Zia ul-Haq, called to mark the sixth anniversary of his seizure of power.

In most towns and cities throughout the country the demonstration fizzled in much the same way. A few black flags flew. A few party workers went on the streets and were promptly dispersed by swinging *lathis*. Party leaders were arrested.

But MRD are promising themselves another outing on August 1. This, they say, will be bigger and better than anything that has gone before. It is also Independence Day, and the day on which President Zia has promised to unveil a new Islamic constitution for Pakistan.

What the new constitution will look like no one quite knows. The

President has three committees preparing proposals for him. One from the Majlis-e-Shoora, the nominated Federal Council which passes for a parliament, announced this week that it has completed its work. Its recommendations are that the 1973 constitution should stand, with amendments that would strengthen the role of the President vis-a-vis the Prime Minister.

Recommendations are also to be received from the Council of Islamic

Ideology and from the cabinet itself. Further suggestions are to come from an eminent scientist retained by the President. The President has promised to sift all these possibly conflicting pieces of advice so that he can deliver his proposals on time.

The cynics believe that in the long-promised elections he will pick out the proposals designed best to ensure his own elevation to as powerful a presidency as he now enjoys. The even more cynical - and they are not scarce - suggest that he may not make proposals at all, but merely announce some delaying tactic, such as a further committee to analyse the conflicting recommendations.

It seems unlikely that there could be much of an outcry even if the extreme cynics are right. The high-profile performance of the anti-corruption week has made people still more unwilling to go on to the streets to demonstrate on behalf of an opposition that is divided and faction-ridden. Even the left-leaning parties are led by prominent members of the feudal landlord class. And the people's memory of the last elected regime of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is not one of unmixt pleasure.

Michael Hamlyn

David Watt

Can Labour afford another Foot?

Four things are striking about the Labour Party's leadership election.

First it is a credit to the party (and for that matter, British politics) in one important respect - that the contest is between four thoroughly decent politicians. There is not an ounce of constitutional impropriety or anti-democracy between them. And apart from one or two eyebrow-raising convolutions in Roy Hattersley's earlier career they have all been reasonably consistent and intellectually honest.

Second, what is emphatically not to the credit of the British system is the election into the hands of the unions. Labour's tripartite electoral college has the appearance of democracy and no doubt it is less "elitist" than the old electoral college of MPs; but given that the House of Commons is always likely to bend to the right and constituency parties to the left, it is the complexion of the unions at any given time that will determine the leadership of the party. That means in this case, Neil Kinnock, because the unions are predominantly left-leaning at present. But the longer-term moral is that the union block vote is an outrageously coarse and corrupt instrument for choosing a potential prime minister.

Third, is that they are all curiously old-fashioned politicians. Peter Shore affects a Churchillian patriotism and indeed sometimes sounds more like Julian Amery than he does Churchill. Eric Heffer is an old-style working-class operator, a cut-down, left-of-centre version of Ernest Bevin. Mr Hattersley is trying hard not to look like a younger version of Sir Harold Wilson and not being entirely successful. Mr Kinnock consciously models himself on Aneurin Bevan, and his Welsh cadences and cocky charm do indeed raise echoes of the Master. They are all perfectly competent performers on television.

Finally, it is extraordinarily difficult to know what any of them would actually do either in putting the party together again or in eventually governing the country. Perhaps the series of political manifestos that have been appearing in *The Times* will provide some of the answers - although Mr Peter Shore's effort on this page on Tuesday confirms one's expectation that they will be long on analysis and short on prescription.

Mr Shore is a throwback: an old-fashioned Fabian interventionist who begins where, say, Douglas Jay left off. Like Mr Jay, he does not like foreigners much and is fanatically anti-Common Market. Mr Hattersley is a pragmatic centrist whose natural front is Crosslandite but who is not above tackling on one or two egalitarian incursions such as the compulsory abolition of the public schools and the House of Lords.

Mr Heffer is a pretty straight Tribune group MP with a strong left-wing tinge. He is what his friends would doubtless call "unsound" on Europe in that he has always bickered after a genuine socialist internationalism that would embrace British membership of a left-wing European Community. He is not entirely "sound" on the subject of Tony Benn either, having been highly critical of him at various times in the past, but his chief cleavage to left-wing support is that he is sounder on this point than Mr Kinnock.

Philip Howard

The Queen's English out of kilter

This is a red-letter day for Scots and scholars; a purple-letter day if there is anybody who falls into both categories. Joke, joke. "They tell me it takes a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotsman's head, but I don't see how you could get a joke into anyone's head by a surgical operation." Ascribed to an anonymous Scot. It was Sydney Smith who made the original joke about surgical operations.

Today publication is resumed of *A Dictionary of the Older Scots Tongue*, after a long break and threats of death because of the recession. I can quite see that this is not a publication that is going to get on to the best-seller lists - if you are credulous enough to believe in such things - which are combinations of guesswork and old-boy network. But it is a majestic work of scholarship that has been coming out for almost 60 years: William Craigie began editing it in 1925.

DOST, as we call it in the fancy, defines and illustrates every word found in the records of Older Scots (down to 1600), and every Scots meaning of every word for the century following that. It is an indispensable reference book for anybody interested in the history of Scottish language, literature, politics, law, medicine, agriculture, and social organization. Yes, yes, but apart from that, is it a good read? Phil? A barbarian Welsh colleague the other day dismissed Scotland as a small, faraway country, where not many people read *The Times*.

The answers are: (1) The history of any ancient civilization and language is of interest to all intelligent people; and (2) yes, it is the sort of dictionary that can be read for pleasure, full of wit and strange learning. Today Aberdeen University publishes Parts 30 and 31 of the great work (Scottish bluntness calls a Part a Part, and not a fancy fascicle), covering the old Scots language from *Paviloun* to *Pneumatics*.

They take us back to a vanished but still familiar country where a penny was wealth ("of a thousand herrings a penny") and pikery was then, when a picture was an effigy, when Scotland had Lords and Commissioners of Plait to supervise

But what about Mr Kinnock himself, the almost certain winner? We know that he too is a Tribune group egalitarian, though without Mr Heffer's stately, working-men's-club flavour. He is sharp-witted, eloquent and friendly. He is anti-Militant. He is a personal follower, admirer and even imitator of Michael Foot; and, like Mr Foot, he seems to be a romantic. But beyond that he is largely an unknown quantity in the country or even to the Labour Party.

In search of Mr Kinnock I have been reading the latest extended statement of his position - his John Mackintosh Memorial Lecture in Edinburgh last month. It is 58 densely typed pages long, but in most respects I cannot now claim to know him much better. It is an extraordinary mish-mash in which one's teeth meet upon all sorts of succulent pieces - a morsel of Marx here, a goblet of Gramsci there and quite a lot of tidbits of Tawney - but without their having had much effect on the flavour or nutritional quality of the enveloping "goo".

So far as I can detect, the line of argument is as follows: The Labour Party is in danger of becoming a mere "vanguard" party - all activists and no mass party. It is not enough to have a mass party must regain a legitimacy with the voters that it seems to be losing. How is this to be done?

(a) By latching on to classical themes such as Justice and Liberty and showing that all the bread and butter questions such as the future of the Welfare State are subsidiary to them.

(b) By avoiding unconstitutional behaviour (he wants to suppress Militant).

(c) By rejecting the Crosslandite (i.e., Hattersleyan) view that the present economic system is capable of overcoming its own contradictions. We must impose maximum and minimum wage levels, adopt a sharply progressive income tax, capital and wealth, greatly increase social security benefits.

(d) By sticking like limpets to the trade unions and the notion of a working class.

This is all very well if you start from a socialist position. But it is all terribly vague and leaves all the important questions unanswered. What on earth are we to make of a paragraph like the following, for instance?

"The Socialism we seek aims to give people the maximum possible freedom to control the conditions under which they live and work. It aims to provide a freedom that people will no longer need to be 'given' anything. People will stand free of 'handouts'. The terroristic interference and bureaucratic indifference. Socialism stands, in short, for the freedom of everyone, in contrast to the Conservative freedom for the lucky few who climb a ladder and then kick it away in order to guarantee the superiority of their liberty."

There may be a new Thatcherite socialism lurking here but it is not spelled out and one suspects that the whole paragraph, like so many others, is pure verbiage. That perhaps is the point. Mr Kinnock is another wordsmith in the image of Tony Benn either, having been highly critical of him at various times in the past, but his chief cleavage to left-wing support is that he is sounder on this point than Mr Kinnock.

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Consider the fascinating business of *Penny-brydals*, weddings at which each guest contributed a sum of money towards the cost of the booze. I have seen the same wedding process going on still at wedding receptions in Glasgow and darkest South Ayrshire.

In the dictionary the two opposing sides of the Scottish character, John Knox and Mac Baobach, rant at each other. Presbyterian records rage about the intolerable abominations that fall out of *penny-brydals*. An unfortunate Jock from Kirkcudbright is publicly censured for giving a *penny-brydal* for his daughter-in-law at which were present excommunicated papists. But the most regular and grievous complaint in *DOST* is that *penny-brydals* attract numbers of work-people from their masters' service.

Just like Wembley these days, and no doubt with the same consequences of broken glass and tartan vomit on the pavements.

Anybody with any sense knows that the tartan kilt is a modern invention, popularized by Queen Victoria and her descendants, who look ridiculous in it, and who rip the pennies off gullible tourists, particularly Americans. In Princes Street last summer I saw a fat American negress coming out of a kilt-shop covered in Royal Stuart head to foot, now is she the gull?

DOST gives chapter and verse of how the Highlanders were brown plaids to be concealed among the "hadder". It also indicates that *plaid* is a word of Lowland Scottish, borrowed from there by Gaelic. If they stole the word, they probably stole the kilt as well. *DOST* is going to put fleas up a lot of kilts. As Cleland says in it:

Then up with plaids and scarts her thighs:
These swarms of vermine and sheep
Delights to lodge beneath the plaids.

David Watt
Labour and
other Food

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JUST DESERTS

The Parliamentary spectacle is over, the House of Commons moves on with its mundane agenda, and the issue of capital punishment is locked away not just for the life of this Parliament but for the knowable future. Who can conjure the bloody horror that would make the House think again after so one-sided a debate as Wednesday's, when the eyes so disappointed both in the vigour and the calibre of their contributions?

What will not quietly die are the emotions which gave rise to the debate itself. In the nation there is still an eddy of those feelings stirred during past weeks as - all too rarely - we turned collectively to recall the victims of murder. Parliamentary motions and lobby passages cannot assuage society's conviction that certain homicides are inadequately punished. Mr Edward Heath, as ever on the grand occasion a notable speaker, said it was not for the Commons to decide retribution. Yet the House must channel and filter society's expectation of condign punishment for that class of homicide, thankfully the minor class, including child, terrorist and police murders. Ignore that expectation and a nasty sore grows beneath the social skin, fit to erupt.

Members and ministers must respond to this expectation not as delegates from untutored public opinion, but as free-thinking representatives, with a bounden duty to look to the bonds which hold us together in just society. Mr Hattersley may sneer at "primitive instincts", but among these we must number love, and faith, as well as a pristine sense of justice that extends from the process of

conviction to that of punishment. The Government cannot let the matter drop; Mr Brittan cannot merely hope an embarrassment will go away. There needs now to be an attempt to round off the debate by action, on two fronts. On one side, we require a set of assurances such as Mr Brittan (in one of his happier moments on Wednesday) began to give. He indicated that murderers of police officers must serve 20 years, as a minimum. He might have added without offending his fellow professionals: whatever personal circumstances might be elevated by lawyers in courtrooms. Such a tariff of compulsory minima might be extended through the category of "capital" homicides. The Home Secretary might provide periodic statements of how many capital "lifers" have been released. The answer should be none, before their date. If Mr Brittan and his successors can continuously affirm that no murderer in the capital categories will walk the streets before his advanced old age, then the public's expectation of retributive punishment may be satisfied.

The other side has to do with the penal regime. Let it roundly be said there is no such thing as prisoner's rights - such can safely be left to those ubiquitous prison reformers for whom the victim is mysteriously transmogrified into the very prisoner convicted of murder, robbery or rape. However, there is such a thing as the state's obligations towards those in its custody. That obligation - minimum, certifiable standards of accommodation and discipline - is patently not met by the present

array of over-crowded jails, Victorian sanitation and arbitrary lock-ups. There is nothing wrong with slopping out or any of the other personal indignities so vividly described by penal reformers - provided these are willed by the state as part of the punishment. What is wrong is that present overcrowding punishes inadvertently, hurting the lesser criminal along with the greater without discrimination. There is a case - now even stronger - for the consistent application of an uncomfortable regime to Category A prisoners: who needs shed a tear at their confinement in solitary for long periods. For a strictly defined class of convict, rehabilitation is now a loose idea of the 1960s; the hour is for retribution.

But such a harsh-sounding policy can only go hand in hand with the general penal reform so desperately needed. Here is Mr Brittan's opportunity. The agenda is not new; it has been set out by his prison service officials and inspectors and by a host of interest groups. It involves dramatic action to reduce the prison population to manageable levels, which means the release, by executive order, of large numbers of non-violent offenders on short sentences approaching the end of their term. It means, over a longer run, a hard fight by the Home Office and other departments for money for non-custodial sentences for those convicted of property and "social" crimes, such as the non-payment of maintenance, vagrancy and drunkenness. Until the prisons are internally re-ordered in this way, they cannot accomplish their task of properly punishing those who have committed the ultimate offence.

TOBORROW AND TOBORROW AND TOBORROW

Brazil must reach an agreement with the International Monetary Fund today if it is to repay a \$400m. bridging loan from the Bank for International Settlements. The agreement is regarded as critical to confidence in the international financial system and has rightly been the focus of attention in recent weeks. But the debt crisis will not go away because a few harassed Brazilian officials sign one piece of paper. The problems and the solutions - both for Brazil and the rest of Latin America - are much more difficult.

The main cause of the debt crisis is a borrowing spree which began in the mid-1970s. Aware that external finance was readily available from foreign banks, Latin American nations ran very large deficits on their government budgets and international payments. The financial imbalances sometimes reached preposterous dimensions. Brazil's public sector deficit was about 17 per cent of gross domestic product last year, a remarkable figure by any standards but particularly so for a country without a sophisticated capital market able to absorb heavy issues of government debt.

In retrospect, it is obvious that the situation was unsustainable. The foreign debts of major Latin American nations were increasing much more quickly than their output, exports or tax revenues. At some point flows of new credit would be cut off and banks would seek a gesture, even if only token in kind, towards repayment. This moment arrived in the middle of last year, as the severity of Mexico's payments strains became apparent and bankers took flight about their loans to countries in similar circumstances.

The required economic adjustments were traumatic. Countries which had become accustomed to current account deficits equivalent to 5 to 10 per cent of gross domestic product had to take steps to eliminate them within a

one- or two-year period. In every case the implied shift of resources from domestic consumption to improving the external balance was drastic. It necessarily involved large falls in output and living standards. The IMF was called in by country after country to act as the foreign scapegoat for economic turmoil which policy-makers knew was of local origin and quite unavoidable.

It should be recognized - and it has not been adequately recognized in much public discussion - that the major Latin American debtor nations have already gone a long way to straightening out their international accounts. Moreover, they have done so by subjecting themselves to deflations of a harshness and rigour almost unimaginable in advanced industrial societies. Argentina is often singled out as a hopeless case, but it is likely to have a trade surplus this year of over \$3,000m., a striking improvement when compared with a deficit in 1980 of \$2,400m. The better payments performance stems mainly from a big drop in imports, made possible by a 30 per cent decline in living standards.

In fact, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile and Venezuela all now have significant trade surpluses. They have achieved these surpluses despite depressed prices and weak markets for their major export products. But they still have current account deficits and, as a result, are unable to meet their financial obligations as these fall due. The explanation for the persistence of the current account deficits is that interest payments on outstanding debt exceed the trade surpluses. The Latin American nations' financial behaviour has improved, but the inheritance of past misdeeds burdens them today and will continue to burden them for many years to come.

However, they are not to blame for one important aspect

of the present problem. Interest payments are particularly troublesome because dollar interest rates are very high in real terms. There can be no doubt that the massive US Federal deficit is largely responsible for dollar interest rates being at such levels. The Federal deficit is generating anxiety among potential investors in American government debt because it may eventually have to be financed by printing money. That would cause an acceleration of inflation and effectively debase the debt now being issued. Investors have to be compensated for these risks by a highly positive real interest rate. But this interest rate, plus a further margin to reflect their even greater unreliability, has also to be paid by Latin American governments on their borrowings.

The ultimate solution for the international debt crisis must therefore be a return to fiscal responsibility both in Latin America and in the United States. The 1970s and early 1980s saw an almost universal abandonment of the "old time religion" of sound money and balanced budgets, with financial permissiveness at its most extreme in the New World. The IMF, the BIS and central banks in the major industrial nations have the unenviable task of trying to keep loans flowing to governments which, on the past record, do not deserve them. This task will be easier if political leaders in the offending countries show that they intend to behave with more prudence and restraint in future. In Latin America there are some hopeful signs that a new sense of reality is emerging; in the United States there are distressingly few. As long as Congress and the Administration do nothing to restore budgetary balance, central bankers will continue their travels from one Latin American capital to another trying to patch up agreements about debts which should never have been incurred.

Solicitors' charges

From the President of The Law Society

Sir, As the newly-elected President of The Law Society referred to in Alastair Brett's article, "No longer a law unto themselves", in your July 9 issue, may I respond to the challenge he throws down as to whether The Law Society is to be "little more than the custodian of restrictive legal practices... or the powerhouse of a reforming movement dedicated to streamlining a ponderous legal system already bowed under the increasing burden of legal costs?"

If Mr Brett had read the addresses of both my immediate predecessors to the annual conferences of The Law Society in 1981 and 1982, and as a solicitor he should have, he would not be in any doubt that The Law Society has been pressing for years and will continue to press for reforms in procedure designed to reduce the cost of litigation. But The Law Society is powerless on its own to bring these reforms about. Government action, so far lacking, is essential.

Mr Brett alleges overcharging by some solicitors in non-contentious

matters, particularly commercial, and he accuses The Law Society of secrecy and hypocrisy in relation to its booklet, *The Expense of Time*. There is no secret about the booklet. It is a management tool designed to help solicitors to calculate the cost to them of doing their work, taking into account all their office overheads, which have been no less subject to inflation than any other enterprise. It does not deal with the charging rate, as Mr Brett suggests, so that his accusation of hypocrisy is misdirected.

Obviously the ultimate charge to the client must exceed the cost to the solicitor of providing the service, but such is price competition today that any solicitor who sought to make an excessive profit would find his clients had gone elsewhere.

If market forces are allowed to operate freely, then solicitors who do not offer the services their clients require at a price they are prepared to pay will go to the wall. But if Mr Brett wants intervention to force all prices to the levels fixed for criminal legal aid then he risks the disintegration of an independent private profession and the destruction of the broad range of services

for both rich and poor which solicitors at present provide. Is that what the public really wants?

Yours faithfully,
C. R. HEWETSON, President,
The Law Society,
The Law Society's Hall,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2.

Hyper-inflation

From Mr J. E. A. Troop

Sir, The Value Added Tax Bill ordered to be printed April 14, 1983, was published by HMSO at £3.15. A consolidation Bill, it lapsed when the election was called.

The Value Added Tax Bill ordered to be printed June 28, 1983 (identical in all respects other than the date and the HMSO reference number), has been published by HMSO at £6.25, an annualised rate of inflation in excess of 450 per cent. I remain, Sir, your impoverished servant.

J. E. A. TROOP,
3 Sandycroft Road,
St Margaret's,
Twickenham, Middlesex,
July 7.

Fair dealing with ratepayers

From the Leader of Westminster City Council

Sir, Far from berating the Government for undermining the foundations of local democracy by imposing spending limits on local authorities, Margaret Hodge, Chairman of the Association of London Authorities (July 9), should be applauding an action designed to reinforce the first rule of democracy - responsibility and accountability to the electorate.

Any short-cut of Government funds is bound to leave some people feeling disgruntled. But if we believe in democracy, as Margaret Hodge says she does, then the nationally elected Government must be allowed to define the overall pattern of expenditure.

If some local authorities feel their share is wrong, they have perfectly legitimate constitutional ways of pressing their case. But many authorities have deliberately flouted Government guidelines for purely political propaganda motives. The result is financial hardship, not for the politicians who took the "brave" decision to flout the law, but for the ratepayers they are supposed to serve.

I would make a plea for all elected local authority members to forget cheap politics and get back to what local government is really about - giving the best possible service in return for the money the ratepayers can afford to provide.

Yours faithfully,
SHIRLEY PORTER, Leader,
Westminster City Council,
PO Box 240,
Westminster City Hall,
Victoria Street, SW1,
July 11.

Effects of NHS cuts on staff morale

From the Chairman of the Association of Health Service Treasurers

Sir, There is one aspect not covered in your excellent leader (July 9) on the cuts demanded by the Government in NHS spending. This is the effect on the morale and commitment of staff working in the service, particularly top managers.

The NHS has been continually criticised in recent years for being inefficient, despite being able to demonstrate a significant rise in productivity in terms of patients treated and a record of consistently keeping within the cash limits imposed on it which is second to none in the public sector.

Those responsible for top management in the NHS, having just emerged from their second reorganisation of the service in eight years and even now facing a further management inquiry headed by Mr Roy Griffiths, of Sainsbury's, are making determined efforts to be more accountable, to get better value for money and take savings to allow some improvement in services despite declining financial resources for many authorities.

This involves, as your leader suggests, the need to plan ahead, for difficult and sensitive choices are inevitable between new services needed to meet new needs and cherished existing facilities. For well over a year now health authorities have been pressing ministers for some stability in planning in the NHS by giving forward resource assumptions.

The difficulties of doing this in the current economic climate were well appreciated but, to his credit, Mr Fowler did issue forward resource guidelines to health authorities on June 30 of an average of 1/2 per cent a year for the next 10 years in real terms over and above inflation and any savings that can be generated by the service itself. Despite the heavy qualifications that surrounded them, these guidelines were seen as some backing for the Government's assertion of its commitment to the NHS and as a

Financial Times' dispute

From Mr W. T. Booroff

Sir, Disputes in national newspapers are often bedevilled by a lack of understanding, either on the part of the management, or of commentators in other newspapers, as to the real causes which lie at the root of the matter. The dispute at the *Financial Times* is a good example of this sad state of affairs, a prime example of which occurred in the comment in your leader column and the bizarre report on page 2 of the same issue, dated July 14.

The leader comment has a continuing implication that the NGA members concerned are defying the union leadership. This is untrue. The fact is that precisely the opposite position is the case. The NGA members concerned have followed constitutional procedures throughout three years of frustrating negotiations and their patience and restraint is recognized and appreciated at all levels of the NGA. The current position is one in which the members of the NGA leadership are united in their opposition to a management who are responsible for the present state of affairs by their conduct throughout this negotiation. A detailed account of the position was set out in the General Secretary's letter which appeared in another newspaper recently.

My purpose, however, is not merely to refute the extraordinary inaccuracies that seem to persist in this case, nor even to comment on the provocative contribution from Barry Clement on page 2. I have also to point to the wilful misunderstanding which affects newspaper commentators when talking of disputes in Fleet Street.

Whilst it is true that the contents of national newspapers must appear on the day in question, if they are to have any relevance and that this factor makes for vulnerability, it should be remembered that this position is far from being a unique one and ought not to result in the disputes which erupt from time to time in Fleet Street. Neither those employed, nor their trade unions encourage dispute action, for all recognize that this is contrary to the interests of both the newspaper and those who are employed therein.

The fact is, however, that many newspaper managements count on the loyalty of their workforce when trying to impose their wishes and it is a failure on the part of some newspaper managements to recognize the fact that they are responsible for the production of a particular product, in the same fashion as managements elsewhere in industry, that gives rise to dispute situations. When one adds to this the fierce rivalry between national newspapers then the recipe for disputes is complete.

The standard response of Fleet Street commentators, therefore, to the unions or their members are to blame for these disputes does not stand examination and is certainly not the case at the *Financial Times*. The dispute there is one concerning a disagreement between the management and the NGA as to the wages, hours and conditions upon which its members should be employed. A recognition of that factor is the essential first step towards resolving this regrettable dispute.

Yours faithfully,
W. T. BOOROFF,
London Region Secretary,
National Graphical Association (1982),
12-14 Theobalds Road, WC1,
July 14.

Runaway spending

From Mr Gordon L.Lee

Sir, Your editorial ("The runaway train", July 12) rightly absolves the Chancellor from blame for the present public spending problems. These, of course, do seem odd, coming so soon after the Tory manifesto's repeated claims that public expenditure was now under "firm control". But it is too facile to blame the problems entirely on last autumn's efforts to avoid under-spending and the resulting costs of £2.5m. local authorities and public bodies a further £10m, with annual running costs around £14m.

What seems to have run away at the moment is current spending. Britain's economic and social infrastructure, on which our prosperity and economic recovery depend, has declined because capital investment has been cut. New public construction spending on housing, roads, schools, hospitals and public utilities has almost halved in the past 10 years and even private construction is only at three quarters of the 1973 level. Yet general Government expenditure now accounts for 47 per cent of GDP, compared with 42 per cent in 1973. Thus the disastrous decline in public-sector investment is not due to overall economies in public spending but to a false sense of priorities.

The Chancellor has already admitted that early tax cuts must be ruled out now. It is our industry's case that a gentle recovery programme with an emphasis on greater capital investment in the national infrastructure will result in earlier and greater economic growth without deleterious effects on inflation and borrowing, provided that the temptation is resisted to compensate

From the President of The Law Society

Sir, As the newly-elected President of The Law Society referred to in Alastair Brett's article, "No longer a law unto themselves", in your July 9 issue, may I respond to the challenge he throws down as to whether The Law Society is to be "little more than the custodian of restrictive legal practices... or the powerhouse of a reforming movement dedicated to streamlining a ponderous legal system already bowed under the increasing burden of legal costs?"

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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 14: His Excellency Mr. A. W. Symmonds and Mrs. Symmonds were received in farewell audience by the Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as High Commissioner for Barbados in London.

Mr. Martin Reith was received in audience by Her Majesty and kissed hands on his appointment as British High Commissioner to the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Mrs. Reith had the honour of being received by the Queen.

The Governor-General of Grenada and Lady Scorn had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Royal Mint Advisory Committee, this morning presided at a meeting of the Committee at Buckingham Palace.

His Royal Highness, Patron and Trustee, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace attended a Reception for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Prince Andrew left Heathrow Airport - London this morning for the United States of America, where His Royal Highness will attend the British Airways Cup Ball at Newport, Rhode Island.

Squadron Leader Adam Wiles is in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 14: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited Chislehurst, Kent, to mark the eightieth Anniversary of the founding of Chislehurst.

Her Majesty travelled in an Aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

Lady Angela Oswald and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 14: The Prince of Wales this morning visited the India Office Library and Records at 197, Blackfriars Road, London, SE1.

Mr. Oliver Everett was in attendance.

The Prince and Princess of Wales this evening gave a Reception in the State Apartments of Kensington Palace for people involved in Community Relations.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 14: Princess Alice, Duchess of

Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Corps of Transport, this morning received Major General P. H. Benson, Representative Colonel Commander R. H. Briggs on assuming the appointment Director General of Transport and Movements. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness as President, presented awards at the Annual Prize Giving of The Royal Academy of Music, London.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, Cancer Research Campaign this afternoon presided at their sixtieth Anniversary Annual General Meeting at St James's Palace, London.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

In the evening The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at a Victorian Extravaganza "Happy and Glorious" in aid of the National Trust at Claremont Landscape Garden, Esher, Surrey.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Simon Bland and Mrs. Euan McCorquodale were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 14: The Prince of Kent was present this evening at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 14: Princess Alexandra, with the Hon. Angus Ogilvy, today opened the new Breakwater Pier at Douglas Harbour and the Sulby Reservoir, Isle of Man.

Her Royal Highness and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy also visited Ramsey and Peel.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother has graciously accepted the Presidency of the Victoria Cross and George Cross Association. The Right Honourable The Viscount De Lisle, VC, has accepted the office of deputy president.

The widow of the Earl of Dundee wishes, in future, to be known as Patricia Countess of Dundee.

The marriage of Princess Antonette, sister of Prince Rainier of Monaco, to Mr. John Gilpin, the former dancer, will take place in Monaco on July 28.

Trinity College of Music, London
The Board of Trinity College of Music, London, announces the following Honorary Awards:

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Marriages

Mr. N. P. G. Howard and Miss A. K. V. Nimmo
The marriage took place yesterday at St Margaret's, Westminster, between the Hon. Nicholas Howard, second son of Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, and of the late Lady Cecilia Howard, of Castle Howard, York, and Miss Amanda Nimmo, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Derek Nimmo, of Kensington, Canon Trevor Benson, Canon Paul Goddard and the Rev. Gregory Page-Turner officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a Victorian-style gown of ivory coloured tulle silk embroidered with mother of pearl sequins, gold beads and crystal flowers. Her tulle veil was held in place by a flower trimmed Juliet cap and she carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and orchids. Rupert and Giles Hayward, Benjamin Edwards, Rose Langton and Emma and Alexandra Bernbach attended her. Mr. Alexander Mathers was best man.

A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Dr. D. P. Dare
and Miss J. P. Kneave
The marriage took place on Wednesday, June 22, in Woking, of Dr. David Dare and Miss Jean Kneave.

Mr. W. D. A. Justice
and Mrs. J. M. McIndoe
The marriage between Mr. Bill Justice and Mrs. Julia McIndoe took place on Thursday, June 30.

Mr. Nicholas Howard, whose father is Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, former chairman of the BBC, and his wife Amanda, daughter of Derek Nimmo, the actor, after their wedding yesterday (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Forthcoming marriages

Mr. C. K. Allen
and Miss L. G. Webb
The engagement is announced between Charles John, youngest son of Mr. Roger Allen and the late Roger Allen, of Headlands, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, and Helen Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Webb, of Emerson Park, Essex.

Mr. N. J. E. Evers
and Miss S. M. Cowles
The engagement is announced between Neil John Evers, of Wilburton, Cambridgeshire, and Sally Margaret Cowles, of Kingswood, Surrey.

Mr. P. H. Easman
and Miss H. J. Cheeseman
The engagement is announced between Philip, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Easman, of Sydney, Australia, and Helen Jane, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. E. Cheesman, of Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.

Capitaine H. M. M. G. de Fayet de Montjoye
and Miss K. A. M. Mahaffy
The engagement is announced between Henry Melchior Marie Gerard, elder son of the late Marquis de Fayet de Montjoye and of the Marquise de Fayet de Montjoye, of Moloy, France, and Kate Alexandra Mary, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Mahaffy, of Chelsea, London.

Mr. M. J. G. Howlett
and Miss G. A. S. M. Edgley
The engagement is announced between Michael, youngest son of the late Mr. R. A. Howlett and of Mrs. Howlett, of Sydney, New South Wales, and Gillian Alexandra (Jean), youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Edgley, of Holland Park, London.

Mr. E. A. Smith
and Miss M. L. Taylor
The engagement is announced between Edward, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, of Nottingham, and Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Taylor, of Oxted, Brighthelm.

chemistry, Professor W. N. Lipscomb, for his contributions to inorganic chemistry; Professor J. Th. G. Overbeek, for his contributions to physical chemistry; and Professor G. S. Hammond, for his contributions to organic synthesis.

University news
Newcastle
Professor J. A. Cannon has been appointed a Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

International Cultural Exchange
Mr. Richard Alexander, MP, entertained the members and guests of the International Cultural Exchange at a dinner in the House of Commons yesterday. The High Commissioner of St. Lucia and Mrs. Moorlight, and the chairmen, Dr. R. U. Elingorani, were among those present.



Mr. Philip Zec, the newspaper cartoonist, who has died at the age of 73, earned a significant place in the history of Fleet Street and a footnote in the histories of the Second World War.

Grandson of a Russian rabbi, and son of a tailor who came to London to escape Tsarist oppression, Philip Zec studied art and at 19 had his own commercial and photographic studio.

He later worked for an advertising agency from where a colleague, Basil Nicholson (creator of the Horlicks "night starvation" advertising strip), joined the *Daily Mirror* as features editor when Guy Bartholomew was beginning to convert it from a genteel servants' hall paper into a rough, radical tabloid.

Nicholson brought in two of his colleagues, William Courtoner, to write, under the name of Cassandra, what was to become the most famous column of its day, and Philip Zec to draw cartoons. The graphic ideas were Zec's but the captions were often written by Cassandra.

In March, 1942, Zec drew a cartoon showing a torpedoed ship adrift on a raft in a black, empty sea. Intended as it was, as an illustration of the terrible effect of the U-boats, it carried a caption by Cassandra: "The price of petrol has been increased by one penny. Official." Zec's intention was to bring home to readers that the petrol they were using, sometimes wantonly, cost not only money, but men's lives.

But this was not how the government saw it and Churchill was personally enraged. Bartholomew and the editor were summoned by Herbert Morrison to the Home Office. Zec's cartoon was described as "very artistically drawn, witty, Goebbels at his best. It is plainly meant to tell seamen not to go to sea to put money in the pockets of the petrol owners."

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and Miss P. A. Johnson
The engagement is announced between John Richard, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Winkles, of Boston, Hayes, Kent, and Philippa Ann, elder daughter of Mr. W. G. S. Johnson, of The Garth, Ballards Lane, Luffield, Surrey.

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OBITUARY

MR PHILIP ZEC Fleet Street cartoonist

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He later worked for an advertising agency from where a colleague, Basil Nicholson (creator of the Horlicks "night starvation" advertising strip), joined the *Daily Mirror* as features editor when Guy Bartholomew was beginning to convert it from a genteel servants' hall paper into a rough, radical tabloid.

Nicholson brought in two of his colleagues, William Courtoner, to write, under the name of Cassandra, what was to become the most famous column of its day, and Philip Zec to draw cartoons. The graphic ideas were Zec's but the captions were often written by Cassandra.

In March, 1942, Zec drew a cartoon showing a torpedoed ship adrift on a raft in a black, empty sea. Intended as it was, as an illustration of the terrible effect of the U-boats, it carried a caption by Cassandra: "The price of petrol has been increased by one penny. Official." Zec's intention was to bring home to readers that the petrol they were using, sometimes wantonly, cost not only money, but men's lives.

But this was not how the government saw it and Churchill was personally enraged. Bartholomew and the editor were summoned by Herbert Morrison to the Home Office. Zec's cartoon was described as "very artistically drawn, witty, Goebbels at his best. It is plainly meant to tell seamen not to go to sea to put money in the pockets of the petrol owners."

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MR ALAN HOOPER Noted dance teacher

Alan Hooper, Director of the Royal Academy of Dancing, died in California on July 12 following an accident. He was 35. He had flown from London to San Francisco during the day to join a group of teachers from the Academy who are conducting a course at Mills College, Oakland, and fell from the floor-length window of a room in the college.

His sudden death is a bitter blow to his friends and colleagues, not only for his personal qualities but because of the high hopes he had raised during his short time in charge of the Academy.

Born at Teignmouth, Devon, Alan Hooper studied dancing at the Royal Ballet School. While still a student he danced in Bournonville's *Napoli divertissement* and Ashton's *The Two Pigeons*, then a year later as Prince in *Coppelia* and the *Bluebird pas de deux*.

The early ability thus revealed seemed likely to be fulfilled when he joined the Royal Ballet's touring company in 1956, and he soon added other leading parts to his repertoire: the Blue Boy in *Les Patineurs*, and a solo in Kenneth MacMillan's *Solitaire*.

In 1970, however, his dancing career was cut short by an injury. He took a course at the Royal Academy of Dancing to qualify as a teacher and soon demonstrated even greater gifts in that sphere than he had shown as a dancer.

His first engagement was at the Hammond School in Chester, where he

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 588.2 up 11.2
FT All Shares Datastream's estimate was 436.82 up 1.3
Dow Jones 18,640
Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1206.33 up 8.51
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index 8884.98 up 1.38
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index 1064.73 up 38.18
Amsterdam Index 145.1 up 1.3
Frankfurt Commerzbank Index 962.40 up 6.6
Sydney A O Index 623.1 up 1.3
Brussels General Index 128.38 down 0.21
Paris C A C Index 125.5
Zurich S K A Index 286.4 down 1.8

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.2595 up 5pts
Index 84.7 down 0.2
DM 3.9450 down 0.01
FF 11.8450 down 0.045
Yen 367.50 up 0.5
DOLLAR
Index 125.8 down 0.2
DM 2.5760 down 100pts
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.2585
Index 84.7 down 0.2
DM 3.9450 down 0.01
FF 11.8450 down 0.045
Yen 367.50 up 0.5
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 0.574191
SME 0.695099

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Base rate 9%
Finance house base rate 10%
Discount market loans week fixed 9-9.5%
3 month interbank 9%
3 month dollar 10%
3 month DM 5%
3 month FF 14%
Bank prime rate 10%
Fed funds 9%
Treasury long bond 91 29 / 32 - 91 1 / 32
ECB Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for interest period June 8 to July 5, 1983 inclusive: 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am \$424.40; pm \$426.25; close \$426.00
New York close \$426.25
Krugers (per coin): \$438.05 - \$439.50 (\$286-2287)
Sovereigns (new): \$99.50 - \$100.50 (\$285-287.75)
excludes VAT.

TODAY

Interests - Daily Mail and General Trust, Yeoman Investment Trust.
Finals - Caledonian Offshore, Bradford Burtonwood Brewery, Harbours Malaysia Plc, Harbours, Highgate Optical and Industrial (amd), Kinta Kelas Rubber Estates.
Economic statistics - Tax on price index (June); Retail prices index (June); Usable steel production (June).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Alship Industries, Conference Room, Ronaldswood Airport, Isle of Man (noon).
Capital & Counties, St Andrews House, 40 Broadway, SW1 (noon).
John Beales Associated Companies, Boulevard Works, Radford Boulevard, Nottingham (noon).
Rowlinson, London House, London Road South, Poynton, Stockport (noon).

NOTEBOOK

Pretax profits rose by 16 per cent to £122m in the year ending March 31 at Thorn EMI after strong growth in British video and electrical sales. He shares rose by 37p to 549p.
There was relief in London markets at the failure of the proposed takeover bid for American banking firm Alexander & Alexander Services by Britain's Sedgwick Group. Sedgwick refuses to discuss the deal, while Alexander & Alexander will not say why talks broke down.
UNIT TRUSTS: June Unit trusts sales totalled £185.6m, a high figure. Already sales for the first half of 1983 equal those for the whole of 1982 which was a record year. Nine funds were launched in June.
EEC CALL: The European Commission yesterday called for a worldwide campaign to fight the booming trade in counterfeit manufactured goods.

British rates should not follow US, says CBI chief

Volcker tightens monetary policy and says interest rates could rise

By Bailey Morris, Washington, and Edward Townsend

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, said yesterday that monetary policy had been tightened in recent weeks and that this could lead to a short-term rise in interest rates. There would not be a big rise.

He emphasized that the Fed had done nothing at its policy meeting this week to alter dramatically the present strong economic recovery.

He told the senate banking committee: "We've been slightly less accommodating in recent weeks to large growth in the money supply than we were earlier, but we've done nothing drastic, nothing inconsistent with continued growth."

In Britain, business leaders told the Government that if US interest rates were increased Britain did not have to follow suit.

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said that "with our surplus in current account and given our fiscal and monetary balance we should loosen our traditional link with US rates and not follow their trend completely".

Mr Volcker's statement yesterday came in testimony to the Senate banking committee, which is examining his nomination to a second four-year term as Fed chairman.

Because of the concern over the direction of US monetary policy, Mr Jake Garn, the Republican chairman of the committee, took the unusual step of postponing a vote on Mr Volcker's re-nomination until next week.

Then, Mr Volcker will be reporting to Congress on the Fed's goals for the economy and the conduct of monetary policy in the next 12 months.

Mr Volcker surprised committee members by stating that he did not feel a commitment to serve out his full four-year term if re-nominated as chairman.

There has been widespread speculation that President Reagan had extracted an informal promise from Mr Volcker that as a condition of re-nominating him, Mr Volcker would step down in 1985 after the presidential reelection.

Mr Volcker, in his testimony, said that the biggest dangers to the recovery were the projected



Beckett: "Loosen traditional US link"

large federal deficits, which had put the US economy on a potential collision course which could abort the recovery in a year's time.

Describing the Fed as in a "Catch 22 situation", Mr Volcker said that the faster the recovery proceeded, the closer loomed the "day of conflict", with the putting upward pressure on interest rates.

The job of the Fed during this critical stage in the recovery was to look ahead and take steps to



Volcker: re-nomination postponed by Senate

ensure that the moderate, even conservative, attitudes - spawned by progress in reducing inflation - remained this year and in the years ahead.

He said that this was the reason the Fed had moved in recent weeks to rein in a growth in the turbulent US money supply that had provoked concern in financial markets of a possible resurgence in inflation.

Mr Volcker declined to specify whether the Fed had

decided to raise the discount rate on money loaned to banks.

Fears of a new rise in the discount rate, which has stood at 8.5 per cent for many months, have prompted a rise in interest rates in recent weeks and led to speculation on financial markets of a dramatic rise in rates in the months ahead.

Mr Garn, deferring the re-nomination vote, told Mr Volcker: "Some members of this committee may not want to vote on your confirmation until they have had a chance to discuss with you the current money policy objectives as outlined at your open market committee meeting this week."

During an intense session of questioning, several committee members expressed fears that the next four years could produce an even worse recession.

One influential member of the banking committee told Mr Volcker that conditions were such that he could become "the Herbert Hoover of monetary policy" during his second term, no matter how ably he steered the Fed.

Trafalgar threatens to drop P&O bid

By Wayne Lintott

Mr Nigel Brookes, who said earlier this week that his Trafalgar House property-to-shippping group would pursue its attempt to take over P&O, said yesterday that he would not go ahead if P&O merged with any part of Town and City Properties.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Brookes said he would not proceed if Mr Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of Town and City and recently made deputy chairman of P&O, were to merge Town and City's services division with the shipping company.

He said: "It is not something we would like to see. We certainly would not want it or P&O with it for that matter."

A scenario was floated last week which suggests Mr Sterling being appointed chairman and P&O taking over his services division, worth around £100m. This would bring Mr Sterling's management team to P&O.

Mr Brookes added: "If that projected scenario were just a

financial deal, part of P&O's defensive tactics, then we would obviously try to stop it."

In the meantime, Trafalgar would pursue "with vigour" its representations to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in an attempt to get clearance for the £290m takeover offer.

Mr Oliver Brooks, managing director of P&O, was not prepared to discuss the boardroom power struggle except to say that he would be occupied on a full-time basis, until the end of September, with the company's Monopolies presentation.

Last month, P&O chairman Lord Inchcape, Mr Brooks and two other executive directors were due to retire. Those four positions will have to be filled.

Both Mr Brookes and Mr Brooks agreed that it was unlikely that the Monopolies review would be completed within the specified six-months. Both agreed it would take at least nine months.

Brookes interview, page 17

Big surge in private borrowing

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

A big jump in bank lending to the private sector was the main factor behind the surge in money growth last month.

The Bank of England said yesterday that new bank lending totalled £1,570m in the four weeks to mid-June, the highest level since last October, and substantially above the £1,088m in May. The Bank confirmed that all three main money measures are running well above the top of the Government's target band.

In one sense the rise in bank lending is a good sign because

MONEY GROWTH		
	June	Feb-June annual rate
M1	1.7	17.6
M2	1.7	15.8
M3	1.1	17.9

Target band Feb 88 to April 84 at annual rate 7 to 11
Source: Bank of England

it reflects industrial recovery. It suggests that companies are borrowing more to finance higher production by rebuilding stocks severely depleted last autumn and winter.

But it also makes the authorities' task of monetary control more difficult, especially when government borrowing is also running on the high side. Last week's announcement of public spending cuts by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will not be enough to keep money growth in check, City analysts believe.

The public sector contribution to money growth last month was only £100m, because central government borrowing of £1,286m was offset by a respectable £846m of debt sales - gilts and national savings - and by repayment of bank loans of £337m by local authorities and state industries. This bears out government claims that the big increase in its on-lending to companies and nationalised corporations largely reflects a switch from other sources of funds rather than extra public spending.

Distillers profit rises but outlook is poor

By Jeremy Warner

The Distillers Company yesterday unveiled better annual profits than expected, but promptly deflated the stock market's enthusiasm by predicting that this year's profits will be lower, fueling a 12p fall in its share price to 220p.

The Scotch whisky group's pretax profits in the year to the end of last March rose by 13 per cent from £178.2m to £200.8m. The profits would have been even better had not the company departed from normal accounting practice and taken the extraordinary £8.3m cost of its distillery and bottling plant closure programme before tax.

But Mr John Connell, who takes over as chairman of the group, Scotland's largest company, in September, said the first 15 weeks of trading this year indicated that there would be a further decline in the volume of Whisky sales and profits.

The Distillers Company Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £200.8m (£178.2m)
Statutory earnings 36.58 (£35.72p)
Turnover £127.2m (£1083.9m)
making 13p
Net dividend 8.5p (11.75p)
Share price 220p down 12p. Yield 5.4%

The strength of the US dollar gave a significant boost to profits from the group's North American market, which accounts for almost 40 per cent of sales.

Although the United States Scotch market has been falling steadily for two years, Distillers' leading standard brands of Dewar and Johnnie Walker Red Label have been attracting higher sales than the market as a whole.

Latin America, West Africa and Australia have all been poor markets for Scotch and are worsening. The group expects sales to Venezuela this year to more than halve.

IN BRIEF

● **STEEL OUTPUT**: Production of steel by the British Steel Corporation and the private sector averaged 298,700 tonnes a week in the first half of the year, 3.9 per cent below the same period of 1982. The output is expected to rise during the rest of the year to a total of more than 1.5m tonnes against 1.37m tonnes in 1982. Production in June averaged 294,900 tonnes a week, 5.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

● **JAPAN MOVE**: Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, has given his ruling Liberal Democratic Party two months to find new ways of boosting imports. The move coincides with Western predictions of \$30bn (£19.6bn) this year.

● **CLUFF LOSS**: Cluff Oil yesterday reported a pretax loss of £2,000 for 1982 compared with a loss of £522,000 the year before. An increased loss on operations of £2.29m (£1.54m) was offset by higher net profits from sale of investments. No dividend will be paid.

● **EUROFERRIES CHIEF**: Mr Ken Siddle has been appointed chairman of European Ferries after the death of Mr Keith Wickenden last weekend. Mr Siddle will also continue as managing director, a post he has held for 12 years.

● **ELM EXPANSION**: Duton Meditech, a biotechnology company, is the first to try to raise capital direct from the investing public under the Government's new Business Expansion Scheme. Duton hopes to raise just over £1m by selling half its share capital to individuals, who can buy a minimum of 1,000 shares at 115p each.

Commercial banks believe Brazil will need \$3bn of fresh funds this year and \$5bn next, once agreement has been reached with the IMF. However, bankers are expecting governments and the IMF to provide some of this.

● **Nigeria** has signed a re-financing agreement with 25 international banks, converting \$1.6bn overdue trade debts into a three-year loan.

Imperial up 20pc in first half

By Philip Robinson

Imperial Group, the tobacco and drinks giant, yesterday reported a 20 per cent profit for the six months to last April as part of its fight back to recovery.

Asset sale, cost savings and lower interest rates accounted for much of the rise. Analysts suggested that cigarette markets remained flat but figures from tobacco rose because overheads came down. The contribution there went up from £467m to £543m.

Imperial made group profits of £79.1m against £65.8m last time on sales down from £2.4bn

Imperial Group
Half-year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit £79.1m (£65.8m)
Statutory earnings 7.7p (fully diluted) (7.0p)
Turnover £2,428m (£2,437m)
Net dividend 2.75p (2.75p)
Share Yield
Dividend

to £2.1bn. The group benefited from a drop in interest charges from £22.6m to £14.5m.

But Imperial has decided against increasing the half-time dividend. That remains at 2.75p a share costing £19.9m. Last year the figure has to be met largely from reserves. This year it is covered almost three times

by the £43m profit attributable to shareholders.

Analysts are looking for an increase in the final dividend to lift the year's total, and keep the shares attractive to investors looking for income.

Yesterday, the shares touched 125p before easing to close a penny firmer at 119p. Imperial says profits for the full year should beat inflation. Guesses for that range between 5 and 7 per cent which would translate for Imperial as a pretax profit of £166m for the 12 months to the end of October. Analysts are looking for about £179m.

Seafirst Corporation

has sold to

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc

its interest in

Seattle-First National Bank (Switzerland) Zurich

which has now been renamed

Williams & Glyn's Bank A.G.

The undersigned acted as financial advisors to Seafirst Corporation.

The First Boston Corporation

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

July 14, 1983

Florida adopts unitary tax

By Michael Prast

Florida as become the twelfth American state to introduce unitary on companies. The move, which coincides with the dispatch of a protest letter from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to Washington, is bound to intensify the dispute over this type of taxation.

The Florida legislation voted on Tuesday to adopt unitary taxation, also known as worldwide combined reporting. Its decision comes only a fortnight after the Supreme Court upheld the right of states to adopt unitary taxation, and is

sure to increase fears that other states may follow suit.

Under unitary taxation a government taxes a company or business within its jurisdiction on the percentage its operations represent of the worldwide profits, turnover, payroll or assets of the group of which that business is part, instead of charging it simply on the profits made in the state or country, as is usual.

British and other foreign companies with operations in the US believe that much higher tax bills could result.

Deal with IMF looks closer

Brazil accepts more austerity

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

A further round of austerity measures announced by the Brazilian government has raised hopes that it can reach early agreement with the International Monetary Fund, averting a crisis over the country's \$90bn (£59bn) debts.

In response to growing pressure from the IMF and the Bank for International Settlements, the Brazilians have taken steps towards de-indexing their economy - one of the key sticking points with the IMF.

Inflation index rates for rents, mortgages and most wages are being cut to 80 per cent of the rate of inflation. Most wages were previously raised at least in line with inflation.

Brazil has already removed some big price rises on petrol and wheat last month from the inflation index, prompting a round of strikes in the country where inflation was running at 127 per cent in June.

Mr Eduardo Weisner head of the IMF term in Brazil said on Tuesday that negotiations were going very well, and in Washington yesterday, Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board said he was optimistic about the situation.

Mr Thatcher told the Commons there was hope that negotiations would be completed today.

Industrial notebook

Cars: patriotism is not enough

When it comes to perks - and it often does in a highly taxed society such as this - among the most popular is the company car. Despite attracting the attention of the Inland Revenue, they have continued to proliferate.

With the company-owned car accounting for probably 70 per cent of the new car market, the industry - ever sensitive to the questions and always ready to bash the Japanese in particular - has consistently maintained that it is a segment dominated by domestic producers. British companies prefer to buy British cars, it is said.

The truth, however, is that the import penetration of the company fleet is much higher than the industry, or the Government for that matter, will admit. There are simply not enough British-made cars available.

The latest to fall into the trap of believing that patriotism is the saviour of the motor industry is the British Institute of Management which in its otherwise admirable annual survey of business cars published this week says: "Despite ever increasing foreign competition, British car manufacturers continue to dominate the company car market. This market is vital for the well-being of the British motor industry."

It adds, in parentheses and somewhat lamely, that "British" refers to BL, Ford, Talbot and Vauxhall "even though some models are assembled elsewhere in Europe".

The Institute must realize that this is a gross understatement. Look, for example, at Ford the market leader, and the proportion of its cars that are sold in Britain but made elsewhere. In the first six months of this year, the American company sold 278,962 cars in Britain, of which 78,737 came from West Germany, 30,333 from Belgium and 17,172 from Spain.

These three countries built more than 45 per cent of the Ford cars sold in Britain, while British factories made 145,470 cars for sale domestically, a share of 52 per cent.

It is possible and understandable for a private car buyer to scorn a Ford with an "As-

sembled in West Germany" label in favour of what seems to be an identical, but British-made, model.

A company buyer, wanting 20 or 200 cars and instructed to buy British, is not similarly constrained; one Escort looks like another and who cares as long as the car park is not full of Renaults, Audis, or Toyotas?

Vauxhall, whose Cavalier has taken the market, and the company sector, by storm, is another favourite among the pinguistic fleet buyers. But the half-year sales figure for British-built Vauxhalls is only 64,324, compared with 33,307 imported from West Germany and 20,593 from Belgium.

Of the 130,652 General Motors cars sold in Britain in the six months, half were imported, including German and Belgian Opels, and it is a fair bet that most joined company fleets.

The total number of imports from Ford and GM European factories in the six months was 264,144, well over half the two companies' total British sales. This compares with a total BL sales figure of 166,705 on the home market which includes the Metro, a non-company car.

The conclusion must be that the "free car" market is dominated by imports, whatever the declared buying policies of the big company purchasers.

American multinationals stress that their plants are in the European Community, a single trading block where there is free passage of goods. The enormous European price differentials for cars undermine that argument and the success of the Belgium factory does little to create or safeguard jobs on Merseyside.

Which brings us back neatly to the Japanese. Nissan should now make up its mind about its proposed car manufacturing plant for Britain, a project which could create 4,000 direct jobs and on which it has dithered for too long.

When the first British-built Datsuns leave the assembly lines it will be interesting to note how many are bought by patriotic British companies to replace German Fords or Belgian Vauxhalls.

Edward Townsend

Trafalgar House still intends to pursue its takeover bid for P&O, despite the Monopolies Commission referral. Wayne Lintott asked Trafalgar's chairman about his present thinking

Why Nigel Brookes stops laughing



Brookes: he even laughs at the troubles of the QE2 (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Mr Nigel Brookes, the 48-year-old chairman of Trafalgar House, the property-to-shipping conglomerate, laughs a lot. He even laughs at the present troubles of his 15-year-old flagship, Cunard's QE2.

Turbine problems - as a troopship she steamed the 13,000 miles to the Falklands at her full 28 knots - have lost Cunard £3.5m in revenue already but the liner will be back in service at the end of the month.

"Whenever anything goes wrong with her, and that is at least once a year, it costs a million minimum. It does not matter what it is. It always costs at least a million."

What took the smile from his face was the prospect of Mr Jeffrey Sterling becoming chairman of P & O and bringing a large chunk of his Town and City property company with him. The scenario was floated in the City last week.

"It is not something we would like to see," Mr Brookes said firmly. "P & O buying Town and City's service division. We would certainly not want it or P & O with it for that matter."

Mr Brookes said that he intends seeking undertakings that P & O does not acquire any Town and City assets. This may be difficult.

The Office of Fair Trading said yesterday that there was no rule to prevent P & O acquiring

Town and City assets or for that matter any other company. "Such an action," an OFT official said, "would be treated as a totally separate proposition to the one currently being studied by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission."

Mr Sterling, chairman of Town and City, was made non-executive deputy-chairman of P & O two weeks ago, and has made clear his availability for the chairmanship, also a non-executive position. The present chairman, Lord Inchcape, and the managing director, Mr Oliver Brooks, were due to retire last month but stayed on

to fight off Mr Brookes £290m takeover bid.

A P & O boardroom reshuffle could take place as early as September and a power play is in progress over the appointments to the executive director positions. It is known that Mr Sterling would like to bring his Town and City management team with him. The present incumbent, Mr Brooks, has his own people in mind to replace him when he steps down to take on a non-executive role.

Mr Sterling, said Mr Brookes, knows nothing about shipping, which is a considerable part of P & O's business.

"If the Town and City scenario is just a financial deal, part of P & O's defensive tactics, then we would obviously try and stop it."

When Mr Brookes met Lord Inchcape and Mr Brooks for 20 minutes last May, to discuss the takeover, the atmosphere was cordial.

"I think," said Mr Brookes, "that if pressed Mr Brooks would feel that Trafalgar is the best bet, subject to terms."

I took Mr Brookes on his word and pressed Mr Brooks for his feelings.

"Absolutely not," responded Mr Brooks. "There is no

rationale to the merger at all. Over a very large area, both businesses are different and the companies are run totally differently."

He was obviously relishing ending his career on the bridge of the P & O ship repelling boarders.

The men agreed that the Monopolies review would take longer than the six months allocated. They agreed nine months or more, which obviously suits P & O but makes it still vulnerable to other predators, should Trafalgar fail.

The charges levelled against Trafalgar during the struggle do not disturb Mr Brookes one iota.

On foreign registration of ships, his answer is that P & O has eight ships registered abroad, Cunard only three. "And under our Bahamian registration it is written into the articles (which he produced) that in an emergency the Government can requisition the ships."

There is absolutely no question that Cunard ships will be available to the Government in an emergency. Cunard employs far more British seamen and on all such chauvinistic fronts Cunard comes out looking far better than P & O.

Mr Brookes feels that, taking a world rather than a purely parochial view, the merger holds significant benefits for the country, particularly in domi-

nating the top and middle ends of the passenger business (The Russians are successfully grabbing the cheaper end).

P & O's order of the Royal Princess - to compete with the QE2 - would also give Trafalgar some very substantial tax benefits at a time when the passenger business is showing a significant upturn.

No coincidence, perhaps, for a man well respected for his acumen. Which led the conversation to his decision not to buy a larger P & O stake in the market than the seven per cent Trafalgar already holds (under P & O's Royal Charter it is exempt from disclosure provisions of 1981 companies act).

"There are many millions of shares held in arbitrage positions, particularly by Americans. If another big game hits town or the delay goes on too long for their comfort and they start to unload, then we may decide to move in at that time," Mr Brookes said, back to laughing again.

In 1963 Mr Brookes, only 28, was a director at Trafalgar when it turned over some £5m a year. By 1968 he was deputy chairman and his own personal wealth was estimated at around £5m.

Now he heads an empire which includes Cunard, Trollope and Colls and a large container operation. All of which turns over more than £1,000m a year.

"The BAA's profit and investment record remains second to none."

The following are extracts from the Chairman, Norman Payne's, introduction to the British Airports Authority Annual Report and Accounts for 1982/83.

Despite the prolonged recession affecting the United Kingdom and world economies, passenger traffic at the BAA's seven airports increased by 1.0 per cent during the fiscal year 1982/83 to 43.4 million.

TRAFFIC

The continued relative strength of the pound during the key early part of the financial year helped the outbound holiday market while exerting a braking effect on inbound tourism. In addition, a slow-down in trade and business activity generally explains much of the contrast between the results of the various airports. Heathrow, for example, again lost ground to Gatwick because of its greater business and foreign tourist components. Scottish Airports showed greater percentage growth than the South East group because of the buoyant domestic sector, partly due to the introduction of a new carrier on the main trunk routes. Continued growth in offshore oil-related traffic at Aberdeen and a rapid rise in charter traffic also contributed significantly to the Scottish result.

A 4.2 per cent increase in air transport movements to 559,000 recovered the traffic lost through air traffic control disputes during the previous year. Cargo tonnage was down again by 3.2 per cent to 599,000 tonnes, although there were signs towards the end of the year that the slide was being arrested.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The three-year period for the achievement of performance targets, agreed with the Government in February 1980, ended in the financial year under review. A 5.0 per cent return on average net assets over the period was below the target by 1.0 per cent. We came close to achieving the productivity target but increases in external costs, beyond the BAA's control, severely affected the cost reduction outcome. Negotiations for new targets are now in hand.

Profit transferred to reserves of £21 million was £1.4 million (6.2 per cent) down on the previous year. The drop in current cost operating profit of £8.3 million reflects the landing fee freeze throughout the year although this was minimised by an increase in commercial income of 12.0 per cent. While our trading profit (of £35.0 million) decreased for only the third time in the Authority's 17 year history, capital investment at £98.3 million - equivalent to more than one third of total income - represents an 81 per cent increase on the 1979/80 position. The



Gatwick's new concourse is linked to the main terminal building by a Rapid Transit System - the first of its kind in Europe

BAA's profit and investment record remains second to none.

THE AIRPORTS

The Government decision to grant planning permission for the second terminal at Gatwick, together with good progress on the Terminal 4 development at Heathrow, effectively ensures the provision of airport capacity in the South East for the remainder of this decade. The Public Inquiry into the location of additional terminal capacity for the London area in the 1990s is now nearly complete. A decision on this development will be needed in 1984 to ensure that the strong underlying trend of long term growth in air transport demand can be met. The BAA responded to the recommendations of the National Economic Development Office Air Cargo Com-

mittee report - that it should act as the co-ordination body for the development of London as a cargo gateway - by setting up a task force to promote air cargo at its South East airports.

AIRPORT USERS

The development of closer consultation with air transport users of the BAA's airports was consolidated following the amicable settlement of the litigation being pursued by certain airlines at Heathrow. Both sides have now gained a better understanding of each others' position and arrangements as to the future have been made to maintain this through improved consultation.

The work of the Consultative Committees at each of the seven airports plays a vital part in the BAA's contact with those who use our airports, are affected by their operation or who work in them.

CONCLUSION

The slight downturn in the BAA's performance compared with 1981/82 reflects the continued economic recession and the contribution made by the Authority to the air transport industry through the freezing of charges. At the end of the year the first firm signs of growth in traffic were apparent and the Board, management, and staff of the Authority are ready to meet the upturn with improved performance and service to our customers.

British
Airports

UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES - U.B.A.F.

US\$65,000,000 Floating Rate Notes 1980-1990

In accordance with the conditions of the Notes notice is hereby given that for the six-month period 12th July, 1983 to 12 January, 1984 (184 days) the Notes will carry an interest rate of 10 1/4% p.a.

Relevant interest payments will be as follows:
Notes of \$1,000 US\$54.94

CREDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg
Fiscal Agent

PRIVREDNA BANKA ZAGREB

FLOATING RATE NOTES
DUE 1986

In accordance with the conditions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six-month period June 24th, 1983 to December 28th 1983 (187 days) the Notes will carry an interest rate of 11 1/4% p.a.

Notes of US\$1,000 US\$57.46 per coupon

CREDIT LYONNAIS (London Branch)
Agent Bank

HASLEMERE ESTATES

Report and Accounts
Year ended 31st March, 1983

David M. Fickford, FRICS, in his first Statement as Chairman, reports: "I am happy to say that the Company has continued a very encouraging programme of expansion and the developments in hand will put us in a strong position for growth in the future."

Net Rental Revenue up 11.4% to £14.8m.

Pre-tax Profit up 16.6% to £7.1m.

Dividends increased by 14.5%.

4 Carfax Place, London W1Y 5AE

Profits up at Crown House

By Jeremy Warner

Crown House
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £3.83m (£2.56m)
Sated earnings 10.8p (5.1p)
Turnover £184.12m (£145.49m)
Net final dividend 3.5p making 5.75p (5.25p)
Share price 82p up 11p. Yield 8.2%

A big recovery in profits was unveiled yesterday by Crown House, the engineering to Denby tableware group.

Pretax profits in the year ending last March rose by nearly half from £2.56m to £3.83m on sales up a quarter to £184.12m. But they are still well below the £4.55m the group reported for the year to March, 1980.

Improved figures in electrical and mechanical services were offset to some extent by costs incurred in reorganization of production at Denby Tableware which slumped into the red last year.

The company expects further progress in electrical and mechanical services, especially in overseas markets.

Sugar suppliers shun Morocco

By Michael Frost

Morocco has been ostracized by the leading international sugar traders who are refusing supplies to the country while an arbitration award against it is not honoured. But there is no immediate danger of Morocco running out of sugar.

The Moroccan National Office of Tea and Sugar has not paid \$10.6m, plus interest at 18.5 per cent a year, to Philippine Sugar Trading (London), the British office of a Philippines government company.

The Council of the Sugar Association of London, acting as arbitrator, found in April last year that Morocco had refused in April 1981 to take delivery of three cargoes totalling 33,000 tonnes of sugar.

The sugar was part of a 100,000-tonne contract agreed in May 1980. The office argued force majeure, claiming that it had been instructed by the Moroccan Government not to take delivery. The argument was rejected by the arbitrators. Court appeals in both Britain and Morocco also failed.

Sugar trade sources say that the real problem was that by the

delivery date sugar prices had fallen well below those contracted. The first cargo, for example, had been contracted at \$890 a tonne while the market price fell to \$564; prices for the other cargoes fell to \$490 from a contracted price of \$810.

Morocco consumes about 670,000 tonnes of sugar a year, of which a bit less than half is imported. Traders in London, Paris and New York have refused to accept new business since it became clear that the arbitration award was not being honoured. Because Morocco buys a long time ahead, some outstanding contracts have still to be delivered. The last such contract was signed in September 1982 for delivery in April 1984.

These shipments could be stretched out and Morocco's own crop is available between April and September. But the traders, who dominate the business, have closed ranks against agreeing to new contracts. At the end of last week there were no offers from anywhere in the world in reply to Moroccan tender for 140,000 tonnes.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Halesmore record: Halesmore Estates, the London-based property group, reports record profits for the year to March 31. Profit before tax rose from £8.7m to £7.08m - the first time they have passed £7m.

However, profit after tax was down from £5.24m to £4.88m because of heavier taxation. The year 1981-82 was the last year to benefit from Advanced Corporation Tax brought forward from previous years which cut the tax charge for 1981-82 by £1.4m.

Rental revenue expanded from £13.33m to £14.84m. Earnings per share, on a net basis, are down from 18.06p to 16.75p, but on a nil basis are up from 14.48p to 16.75p.

The total net dividend a share is being raised from 6.5p to 7.2p. At the year-end, the net asset value of the company's shares - on a diluted basis - was £5.78, compared with £5.63 a year earlier.

Danesh Investment Trust
Year to 31.5.83
Pretax revenue, £539,000 (£556,000)
Sated earnings (on income) £215,000 (£250,000)
Net dividend, 4.0p (4.0p).

Munford & White
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £452,000 (£515,000)
Sated earnings, 8.4p (6.5p)
Turnover, £2.11m (£1.44m)
Net dividend, 1.0p as forecast in prospectus.

Moorside Trust
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax revenue, £384,000 (£418,000)
Sated earnings, 1.82p (1.81p)
Net interim dividend, 1.0p (1.0p).

Parthen Securities
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit, £99,000 (£91,000)
Sated earnings, 30.2p (25.2p)
Turnover, £458,000 (£522,000)
Net dividend, 5.0p (nil).

McMullen & Sons
Half-year to 26.3.83
Pretax profit, £1.16m (£1.26m)
Turnover, £9.44m (£8.61m).

Espley-Tyas Property Group
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £1.3m (£1.2m)
Sated earnings, 5.36p (6.21p)
Turnover, £28.79m (£23.15m)
Net interim dividend, 1.65p (1.5p).

Bromsgrove Casting & Machining
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £140,000 (£172,000)
Turnover, £4.08m (£3.82m)
Net dividend, 2.25p (2.25p).

Greycoat City Offices
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £1.82m (£810,000)
Sated earnings, 5.7p (3.4p)
Net dividend, 1.15p (1.0p).

Vooper
Half-year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit, £762,000 (£898,000)
Sated earnings, 11.5p (10.5p)
Turnover, £14.84m (£15.4m)
Net interim dividend, 2.0p (2.0p).

A-R Television (member of the B.E.T. Group; results incorporate A-R TV's associate, Thames Television)
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £7.68m (£8.04m)
Net dividend, 48.22p (46.59p).

Philip Harris (Holdings)
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £487,000 (£879,000)
Sated earnings, 11.03p (10.35p)
Turnover, £21.26m (£18.82m)
Net dividend, 6.75p (6.5p).

George Daw
Half-year to 1.5.83
Pretax profit, £878,000 (£910,000)
Sated earnings, 5.4p (5.7p)
Turnover, £13.29m (£13.83m)
Net interim dividend, 2.3p (2.3p).

Jones, Stroud (Holdings)
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £2.73m (£2.8m)
Sated earnings, 20.23p (16.05p)
Turnover, £30.56m (£23.27m)
Net dividend, 6.0p (5.2p).

Ladies Pride
Half-year to 31.5.83
Pretax profit, £74,000 (£165,000)
Sated earnings, 0.52 (1.0p)
Turnover, £3.1m (£3.38m)
Net interim dividend, 0.5p (1.4p).

Imperial Group INTERIM REPORT 1983

When comparing the operational activities of one half year against another, the most meaningful basis is to consider those businesses which formed part of the Group in both periods and to exclude companies which have been sold during or since the earlier period. The details in respect of sales and trading surplus indicate that position. So as to give the total picture, the effect is also shown on the first half of 1982 of the aggregate performance of those companies which were sold during that year, mainly in poultry, eggs and plastics.

On this basis of comparison, Group trading surplus improved by 12% over the first half of last year. Borrowings were less as a consequence of the proceeds of the disposals. This factor, together with lower interest rates, resulted in much reduced interest charges.

Group profit before tax, at £79.1 million, and the corresponding earnings per share, were both 20% better than the levels of the first half of last year. The greater profitability, combined with a higher effective rate of tax, led to the increased tax charge.

The charge for extraordinary items, which was considerably less than in 1982, related mainly to the revised terms of the sale of the Group's poultry and egg operations (details of which were announced last

April), and also included some rationalisation in the Howard Johnson Division.

In the view of the Board, this is a satisfactory outcome overall in a period in which the two major countries in which the Group operates, the U.K. and the U.S.A., were still in difficult economic climates, with selling prices and volumes remaining under pressure.

Given the start made in the first six months and in the absence of abnormal conditions which cannot currently be foreseen, it is now expected that the percentage increase in Group pre-tax profits for the year as a whole will be ahead of inflation. That outcome will be a further step towards the objective of re-positioning the Group on the path of sustained growth which began in the second half of 1981.

The Directors have decided to declare an interim dividend at the same rate as that of last year, namely 2.75p per share. This will absorb £19.9 million (1982 £19.8 million). Warrants will be dated 1st November, 1983 and will be posted to those shareholders who are registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 3rd October, 1983.

By order of the Board
Peter M. Davies
Group Secretary

14th July, 1983.

£ million	Group Results (Unaudited)		
	Half-year to 30th April 1983	1982	% Change on 1982
External Sales			
Tobacco	1,203.1	1,232.1	
Brewing and Leisure	419.3	394.9	
Food	301.4	286.2	
Howard Johnson	220.9	177.0	
Other activities	12.0	13.8	
	2,156.7	2,104.0	+ 2.5%
Disposed businesses			
Intra Group Sales	(30.3)	(26.0)	
	2,126.4	2,437.1	
Trading Surplus			
Tobacco	54.3	46.7	
Brewing and Leisure	28.1	26.5	
Food	10.4	9.9	
Howard Johnson	(0.5)	(0.5)	
Other activities	0.3	0.1	
	92.6	82.7	+ 12%
Disposed businesses			
	—	5.0	
	92.6	87.7	
Share of Associates' Profits	1.0	0.7	
Interest net of Investment Income	(14.5)	(22.6)	
Profit before taxation	79.1	65.8	+ 20%
Taxation	(23.2)	(15.3)	
Profit after taxation	55.9	50.5	+ 11%
Minority interests	(0.1)	(0.1)	
	55.8	50.4	
Extraordinary items	(13.8)	(66.6)	
Profit/(Deficit) attributable to Shareholders	42.0	(16.2)	
Earnings per share			
— before taxation	10.9p	9.1p	+ 20%
— after taxation	7.7p	7.0p	+ 10%

Notes:

1. Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the following:

- (a) the disposal of businesses in Divisions in 1982;
- (b) the effective tax rate applicable to the whole of 1982.

2. In the first half of 1982 cigarette sales were inflated by heavy trade ordering which was prolonged until the middle of April when the Chancellor's March Budget increases were implemented. Some of these sales would normally have

been made in the second half of the year and it was concluded that a fairer view would be given of the profit pattern over the two halves of 1982 by transferring to the second half-year an amount of £10 million to reflect the effect of this pattern of sales. In 1983 manufacturers did not delay increasing prices following the Chancellor's Budget and consequently trade stocks at 30th April, 1983 were significantly lower than in the previous year. No adjustment to profits is therefore appropriate at this half-year stage.

3. The current cost profit before taxation was £40 million (1982 £38 million) after allowing for a peering adjustment of £7 million (1982 £10 million).

Imperial Group plc, Imperial House, 1 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7HB

Boardroom shuffle at STC

Standard Telephones and Cables: Mr John Cottrell is to be managing director of STC Telecommunications, he relinquishes the post of managing director of STC Communications International, but remains a director and continues to sit on the boards of Standard Telecommunications Laboratories and IAL. STC Telecommunications will be enlarged to include STC's Cable products Division and Defence Systems Division both were previously part of STC Communications International. Mr James Utterton, deputy chairman and managing director of IAL, replaces Mr Cottrell as managing director of STC Communications International. He also

APPOINTMENTS

Woods of Colchester: Mr David Priest is the new managing director.

Warner Home Video, WEA Europe: Mr Byrnes has been promoted to vice president. He is currently managing director of Warner Home Video in the United Kingdom.

Shaw Carpets: Mr Leslie Silver has been appointed a non-executive director.

Premier Consolidated Oilfields Dr Mauro Beltrandi has been appointed consultant for Italian operations and International Exploration. Dr Beltrandi was previously regional vice president of exploration for Gulf Oil Exploration and Production Company.

Mobile Oil: Mr Alastair Lang has been elected to the board.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Messrs R.J.W. Henderson, P.A. Leonard and W.M. Samuel have been appointed assistant directors.

Select TV Communications Consultants: Mr Alan Morris has become managing director.

Espley-Tyas

Interim Report

Half year to 31st March (unaudited)	1983 £000	1982 £000
Turnover	28,795	23,159
Profit before taxation	1,300	1,201
Profit before extraordinary items	1,131	720
Net dividend per share	1.65p	1.50p

Salient points from the Statement by Mr. R.A. Shuck, Chairman and Chief Executive

- * Group's performance satisfactory - further progress forecast...
- * Increased interim dividend - up 10%...
- * Howard Tenens acquisition successfully completed - disposals to date £3m...
- * Good progress in property lettings including major pre-let in Brussels to 3M Corporation...
- * Housing division - advance continues...
- * Construction order book at all time high - emphasis remains on design and build projects...
- * US merger achieved - public offering of new shares planned for Autumn '83...

Copies of the Interim Report containing financial reports and Chairman's Statement in full are available from - J. M. O'Connor, Esq., Espley-Tyas Property Group plc, Elizabeth House, Westbourne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3TR.

Espley-Tyas Property Group plc



Crown House 1983. Conditions for growth restored Pre-tax profit up 50%

Illustrated here is a part of the priceless collection of plants in Decimus Burton's elegant Temperate House at Kew Gardens, where Crown House Engineering provided the electrical, heating and air conditioning services necessary to ensure that these plants can continue to thrive in an environment favouring healthy growth - one out of over 1,000 contracts in the U.K. completed during the year to 31st March 1983.

Crown House Engineering provides the full range of engineering services for industrial and commercial developments in the United Kingdom and throughout the free world.

Crown House Engineering is a member of the Crown House group which is comprised principally of two divisions (1) engineering contractors and merchants, and (2) tableware manufacturers and merchants. The group's business is carried on under the following trade names -

Crown House Engineering • Furse • Best and May
Dema Glass • Thomas Webb • Edinburgh Crystal • Denby

These divisions operate in areas of business with growth potential as noted in the Chairman's annual statement:-

"The engineering services and tableware products provided by the group are likely to be the subject of growing demand as the years go by."

For a copy of the Annual Report, write to, or telephone, Norman Vigor at Crown House plc, 2 Lygon Place, London SW1W 0JT. Telephone 01-730 9287, Telex 918602.

1983 and 1982 results compared

Years ending 31st March	1983	1982	Increase
	£ millions		
Turnover	184.1	148.5	24%
Pre-tax profit	3.8	2.5	50%
Net Assets	21.2	19.6	8%
Return on capital employed	18%	13%	38%
Ordinary dividend	5.75p	5.25p	9½%
Earnings per share	10.8p	5.1p	112%



Crown House
You may not see us, but we're there.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE		SUGAR	
Unofficial prices		Unofficial prices	
Official turnover figures		Official turnover figures	
Prices in pounds per metric ton		Prices in pounds per metric ton	
Silver in ounce per ounce		Silver in ounce per ounce	
Raffia in 100 lb. bags		Raffia in 100 lb. bags	
COPPER HIGH GRADE		COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Three months	1114.00-1120.00	Three months	1460-1470
One month	1114.00-1120.00	One month	1460-1470
STANDARD CATHODES		STANDARD CATHODES	
Three months	1070.00-1080.00	Three months	1460-1470
One month	1070.00-1080.00	One month	1460-1470
ZINC STANDARD		ZINC STANDARD	
Three months	8610-8620	Three months	1645-1655
One month	8610-8620	One month	1645-1655
TIN HIGH-GRADE		TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Three months	8610-8620	Three months	1645-1655
One month	8610-8620	One month	1645-1655
LEAD		LEAD	
Three months	261.00-262.00	Three months	261.00-262.00
One month	261.00-262.00	One month	261.00-262.00
SILVER		SILVER	
Three months	471.00-472.00	Three months	471.00-472.00
One month	471.00-472.00	One month	471.00-472.00
NICKEL		NICKEL	
Three months	3170-3180	Three months	3170-3180
One month	3170-3180	One month	3170-3180
LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET		LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET	
In US \$ per oz.		In US \$ per oz.	
Aug	425.00-426.00	Aug	425.00-426.00
Oct	425.00-426.00	Oct	425.00-426.00
Dec	425.00-426.00	Dec	425.00-426.00
Feb	425.00-426.00	Feb	425.00-426.00
Apr	425.00-426.00	Apr	425.00-426.00
Jun	425.00-426.00	Jun	425.00-426.00
Tone: Slightly easier.		Tone: Slightly easier.	
LONDON COMMODITY PRICES		LONDON COMMODITY PRICES	
Bullion in £'s per ounce		Bullion in £'s per ounce	
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per cwt.		Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per cwt.	
Gas-oil in US per metric ton.		Gas-oil in US per metric ton.	
Aug	800-805	Aug	800-805
Oct	800-805	Oct	800-805
Dec	800-805	Dec	800-805
Feb	800-805	Feb	800-805
Apr	800-805	Apr	800-805
Jun	800-805	Jun	800-805
Tone: Very quiet.		Tone: Very quiet.	

Thorn profits up 16pc on shoppers' spree

Thorn EMI Year to 31.3.83. Pretax profit £122m (£105m). Stated earnings 35.4p (37.9p). Turnover £2715m (£2435m). Net final dividend 11.7p, making 15.75p (14.825p). Share price 549p up 37p. Yield 4.09%.

Thorn EMI is back on a recovery course after the problems of the past year. Yesterday the shares were rising high at 549p, against a low of 380p last September, as analysts upgraded their profits forecasts for the current year.

The reason for the excitement was the publication of figures for the year ending March 31 showing a 16 per cent rise in pretax profits to £122m. Turnover was up by 11 per cent to £2,715m, helped by a boom in consumer demand for electrical goods, after the relaxation of hire purchase controls and interest rates.

A strong performance from the British businesses, where profits grew by 48 per cent was enough to overcome the problems in overseas markets, particularly the US, where profits slumped by 37 per cent. But both domestic and overseas figures contain anomalies.

In Britain the easing of hire restrictions was cited as the reason for booming sales of video recorders. Thorn is making these at the rate of 30,000 a month, soon to rise to 40,000 a month, to give the company one third of the British market.

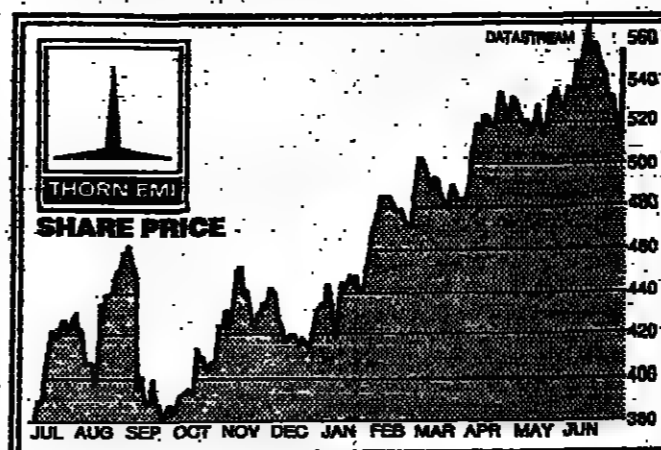
Sales of electrical appliances also grew with the trend, and there was a turnaround in the lighting division.

In North America, the problems of recession were coupled with the difficulty of matching the previous year's exceptional figures from the music business. Demand for Beatles products, in particular, fell after strong sales the previous year on the death of John Lennon.

An extraordinary charge of £25.6m is included to cover the £20m cost of mothballing the Thorn EMI videodisc plant in West Germany. The company still sees a market for the discs, but only when the video recorder boom falls away.

The balance of £5.6m has been set aside to cover the costs of further rationalization and redundancies.

Looking ahead, the group is confident of a better performance from both British and overseas businesses in the first



half of the year, although there is some recognition that last year's strong second half may be difficult to repeat. Despite the caution investors can look forward to an ambitious acquisition strategy in US high technology and to internal growth which makes pretax profits of £165m possible at the year end.

Sedgwick Group

Sedgwick Group's longstanding ambitions to take over the firm, Alexander & Alexander

Services, have run into serious trouble, much to the delight of the London stockmarket.

In New York yesterday it was clear that Sedgwick was the mystery company in takeover talks with Alexander & Alexander, despite the steadfast refusal by the Sedgwick management to give away the time of day.

Less clear is the reason for the breakdown of negotiations between the companies after talks lasting several months. Alexander & Alexander has indicated that although there was no desperate need to

conclude a merger/takeover deal there was no fundamental objection to the Sedgwick approach, apart from the matter of price.

On Wall Street, it was considered that Sedgwick was offering \$32 a share, or \$760m plus for the Alexander & Alexander group. Alexander's shares were suspended at \$28 pending a formal announcement.

There was relief in London about the failure of the Sedgwick approach, because the offer price was higher than the entire market capitalization of Sedgwick on the London Stock Exchange.

It is not clear what balance between cash and paper Sedgwick had in mind, but London analysts were rightly sceptical about Sedgwick's ability to carry the deal through.

Clearly, Sedgwick is determined to succeed, at least at any cost. The options in Britain are limited because it already dominated broking at Lloyd's and elsewhere, which means the Government would not take too kindly to further expansion by acquisition.

That leaves expansion overseas. But at what cost? And do the customers benefit from bigger and bigger brokers?

suggests that another kind of sterling reserve is in the making. As Barings Brothers, the lead managers and gurus in the field do not hesitate to point out, it is the largest such issue ever.

Carrying a coupon of 11.125 per cent and issued at 99.5 per cent (before taking account of the 1.25 per cent selling concession), the five-year bond maturing in 1988 yields 10.96 per cent semi-annually.

Excluding a £75m Eurosterling issue last November, also arranged by Barings for the World Bank, this latest issue is twice the size of any previous Eurosterling bond.

The pound's petrocurrency status may have much increased its volatility, but it has also made foreign investors more interested in holding it. Since exchange controls were abolished in 1979, the Eurosterling market has grown considerably.

The World Bank, albeit a first-class name, is paying less than the yield on a comparable gilt, whereas borrowers on the building market (domestic sterling fixed interest issues by foreign borrowers) inevitably pay a premium over gilts.

Eurosterling issues have little attraction for domestic British investors, but enough British dentists, or even British dentists domiciled in the Bahamas, seem to be attracted by this paper.

Because it is bearer paper, there is no withholding tax, interest is paid gross and the bond can be held anonymously overseas. The size of the latest World Bank issue should also ensure it is freely negotiable.

Bond issue

One had grown accustomed to the idea that sterling was declining as a reserve currency, but yesterday's £100m Eurosterling bond issue by the tirelessly inventive World Bank

SANDVIK

Sandvikens Jernverks Aktiebolag
US\$15,000,000.00 9% Bonds 1986
11th Redemption due 1st August 1983

Bank of America NT & SA London hereby give notice that in accordance with the terms and conditions of the above loan, the redemption of \$15,000,000.00 Bonds due the 1st August 1983 has been carried out in the following manner:

US\$250,000 principal amount bonds have been purchased in the open market by the Company, the remaining US\$14,750,000.00 principal amount bonds have been drawn at par on 30th July 1983 in the presence of a Notary Public pursuant to the terms and conditions of the above loan.

Bonds drawn, as stated below and may be presented to Bank of America NT & SA, 25 Cannon Street, London EC4A 3DF or the other paying agents named on the bonds.

Bonds surrendered for redemption should have all unexpired coupons attached thereto, coupons due 1st August 1983 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

Bonds will be received on any business day and must be left three clear working days for examination.

Bonds of \$1.00 each.

000000	001883	003834	004485	007789	007787	011874	012731	013884
000028	001887	003838	004489	007794	007792	011878	012735	013888
000056	001891	003842	004493	007798	007796	011882	012739	013892
000084	001895	003846	004497	007802	007800	011886	012743	013896
000112	001899	003850	004501	007806	007804	011890	012747	013900
000140	001903	003854	004505	007810	007808	011894	012751	013904
000168	001907	003858	004509	007814	007812	011898	012755	013908
000196	001911	003862	004513	007818	007816	011902	012759	013912
000224	001915	003866	004517	007822	007820	011906	012763	013916
000252	001919	003870	004521	007826	007824	011910	012767	013920
000280	001923	003874	004525	007830	007828	011914	012771	013924
000308	001927	003878	004529	007834	007832	011918	012775	013928
000336	001931	003882	004533	007838	007836	011922	012779	013932
000364	001935	003886	004537	007842	007840	011926	012783	013936
000392	001939	003890	004541	007846	007844	011930	012787	013940
000420	001943	003894	004545	007850	007848	011934	012791	013944
000448	001947	003898	004549	007854	007852	011938	012795	013948
000476	001951	003902	004553	007858	007856	011942	012799	013952
000504	001955	003906	004557	007862	007860	011946	012803	013956
000532	001959	003910	004561	007866	007864	011950	012807	013960
000560	001963	003914	004565	007870	007868	011954	012811	013964
000588	001967	003918	004569	007874	007872	011958	012815	013968
000616	001971	003922	004573	007878	007876	011962	012819	013972
000644	001975	003926	004577	007882	007880	011966	012823	013976
000672	001979	003930	004581	007886	007884	011970	012827	013980
000700	001983	003934	004585	007890	007888	011974	012831	013984
000728	001987	003938	004589	007894	007892	011978	012835	013988
000756	001991	003942	004593	007898	007896	011982	012839	013992
000784	001995	003946	004597	007902	007900	011986	012843	013996
000812	001999	003950	004601	007906	007904	011990	012847	013999
000840	002003	003954	004605	007910	007908	011994	012851	014003
000868	002007	003958	004609	007914	007912	011998	012855	014007
000896	002011	003962	004613	007918	007916	012002	012859	014011
000924	002015	003966	004617	007922	007920	012006	012863	014015
000952	002019	003970	004621	007926	007924	012010	012867	014019
000980	002023	003974	004625	007930	007928	012014	012871	014023
001008	002027	003978	004629	007934	007932	012018	012875	014027
001036	002031	003982	004633	007938	007936	012022	012879	014031
001064	002035	003986	004637	007942	007940	012026	012883	014035
001092	002039	003990	004641	007946	007944	012030	012887	014039
001120	002043	003994	004645	007950	007948	012034	012891	014043
001148	002047	003998	004649	007954	007952	012038	012895	014047
001176	002051	004002	004653	007958	007956	012042	012899	014051
001204	002055	004006	004657	007962	007960	012046	012903	014055
001232	002059	004010	004661	007966	007964	012050	012907	014059
001260	002063	004014	004665	007970	007968	012054	012911	014063
001288	002067	004018	004669	007974	007972	012058	012915	014067
001316	002071	004022	004673	007978	007976	012062	012919	014071
001344	002075	004026	004677	007982	007980	012066	012923	014075
001372	002079	004030	004681	007986	007984	012070	012927	014079
001400	002083	004034	004685	007990	007988	012074	012931	014083
001428	002087	004038	004689	007994	007992	012078	012935	014087
001456	002091	004042	004693	007998	007996	012082	012939	014091
001484	002095	004046	004697	008002	008000	012086	012943	014095
001512	002099	004050	004701	008006	008004	012090	012947	014099
001540	002103	004054	004705	008010	008008	012094	012951	014103
001568	002107	004058	004709	008014	008012	012098	012955	014107
001596	002111	004062	004713	008018	008016	012102	012959	014111
001624	002115	004066	004717	008022	008020	012106	012963	014115
001652	002119	004070	004721	008026	008024	012110	012967	014119
001680	002123	004074	004725	008030	008028	012114	012971	014123
001708	002127	004078	004729	008034	008032	012118	012975	014127
001736	002131	004082	004733	008038	008036	012122	012979	014131
001764	002135	004086	004737	008042	008040	012126	012983	014135
001792	002139	004090	004741	008046	008044	012130	012987	014139
001820	002143	004094	004745	008050	008048	012134	012991	014143
001848	002147	004098	004749	008054	008052	012138	012995	014147
001876	002151	004102	004753	008058	008056	012142	012999	014151
001904	002155	004106	004757	008062	008060	012146	013003	014155
001932	002159	004110	004761	008066	008064	012150	013007	014159
001960	002163	004114	004765	008070	008068	012154	013011	014163
001988	002167	004118	004769	008074	008072	012158	013015	014167
002016	002171	004122	004773	008078	008076	012162	013019	014171
002044	002175	004126	004777	008082	008080	012166	013023	014175
002072	002179	004130	004781	008086	008084	012170	013027	014179
002100	002183	004134	004785	008090	008088	012174	013031	014183
002128	002187	004138	004789	008094	008092	012178	013035	014187
002156	002191	004142	004793	008098	008096	012182	013039	014191
002184	002195	004146	004797	008102	008100	012186	013043	014195
002212	002199	004150	004801	008106	008104	012190	013047	014199
002240	002203	004154	004805	008110	008108	012194	013051	014203
002268	002207	004158	004809	008114	008112	012198	013055	014207
002296	002211	004162	004813	008118	008116	012202	013059	014211
002324	002215	004166	004817	008122	008120	012206	013063	014215
002352	002219	004170	004821	008126	008124	012210	013067	014219
002380	002223	004174	004825	008130	008128	012214	013071	014223
002408	002227	004178	004829	008134	008132	012218	013075	014227
002436	002231	004182	004833	008138	008136	012222	013079	014231
002464	002235	004186	004837	008142	008140	012226	013083	014235
002492	002239	004190	004841	008146	008144	012230	013087	014239
002520	002243	004194	004845	008150	008148	012234	013091	014243
002548	002247	004198	004849	008154	008152	012238	013095	014247
002576	002251	004202	004853	008158	008156	012242	013099	014251
002604	002255	004206	004857	008162	008160	012246	013103	014255
002632	002259	004210	004861	008166	008164	012250	013107	014259
002660	002263	004214	004865	008170	008168	012254	013111	014263
002688	002267	004218	004869	008174	008172	012258	013115	014267
002716	002271	004222	004873	008178	008176	012262	013119	014271
002744	002275	004226	004877	008182	008180	012266	013123	014275
002772	002279	004230	004881	008186	008184	012270	013127	014279
002800	002283	004234	004885	008190	008188	012274	013131	014283
002828	002287	004238	004889	008194	008192	012278	013135	014287
002856	002291	004242	004893	008198	008196	012282	013139	014291
002884	002295	004246	004897	008202	008200	012286	013143	014295
002912	002299	004250	004901	008206	008204	012290	013147	014299
002940	002303	004254	004905	008210	008208	012294	013151	014303
002968	002307	004258	004909	008214	008212	012298	013155	014307
002996	002311	004262	004913	008218	008216	012302	013159	014311
003024	002315	004266	004917	008222	008220	012306	013163	014315
003052	002319	004270	004921	008226	008224	012310	013167	014319
003080	002323	004274	004925	008230	008228	012314	013171	014323
003108	002327	004278	004929	008234	008232	012318	013175	014327
003136	002331	004282	004933	008238	008236	012322	013179	014331
003164	002335	004286	004937	008242	008240	012326	013183	014335
003192	002339	004290	004941	008246	008244	012330	013187	014339
003220	002343	004294	004945	008250	008248	012334	013191	014343
003248	002347	004298	004949	008254	008252	012338	013195	014347
003276	002351	004302	004953	008258	008256	012342	013199	014351
003304	002355	004306	004957	008262	008260	012346	013203	014355
003332	002359	004310	004961	008266	008264	012350	013207	014359
003360	002363</							

Company Name	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Net Income	Dividends	Other Data
ABC Insurance Co.	100.00	50.00	50.00	1.00	0.50	...
DEF Insurance Co.	200.00	100.00	100.00	2.00	1.00	...
GHI Insurance Co.	300.00	150.00	150.00	3.00	1.50	...
JKL Insurance Co.	400.00	200.00	200.00	4.00	2.00	...
MNO Insurance Co.	500.00	250.00	250.00	5.00	2.50	...
PQR Insurance Co.	600.00	300.00	300.00	6.00	3.00	...
STU Insurance Co.	700.00	350.00	350.00	7.00	3.50	...
VWX Insurance Co.	800.00	400.00	400.00	8.00	4.00	...
YZA Insurance Co.	900.00	450.00	450.00	9.00	4.50	...
BCD Insurance Co.	1000.00	500.00	500.00	10.00	5.00	...
EFG Insurance Co.	1100.00	550.00	550.00	11.00	5.50	...
HIJ Insurance Co.	1200.00	600.00	600.00	12.00	6.00	...
KLM Insurance Co.	1300.00	650.00	650.00	13.00	6.50	...
NOP Insurance Co.	1400.00	700.00	700.00	14.00	7.00	...
QRS Insurance Co.	1500.00	750.00	750.00	15.00	7.50	...
TUV Insurance Co.	1600.00	800.00	800.00	16.00	8.00	...
WXY Insurance Co.	1700.00	850.00	850.00	17.00	8.50	...
ZAB Insurance Co.	1800.00	900.00	900.00	18.00	9.00	...
ACD Insurance Co.	1900.00	950.00	950.00	19.00	9.50	...
BEF Insurance Co.	2000.00	1000.00	1000.00	20.00	10.00	...
GHI Insurance Co.	2100.00	1050.00	1050.00	21.00	10.50	...
JKL Insurance Co.	2200.00	1100.00	1100.00	22.00	11.00	...
MNO Insurance Co.	2300.00	1150.00	1150.00	23.00	11.50	...
PQR Insurance Co.	2400.00	1200.00	1200.00	24.00	12.00	...
STU Insurance Co.	2500.00	1250.00	1250.00	25.00	12.50	...
VWX Insurance Co.	2600.00	1300.00	1300.00	26.00	13.00	...
YZA Insurance Co.	2700.00	1350.00	1350.00	27.00	13.50	...
BCD Insurance Co.	2800.00	1400.00	1400.00	28.00	14.00	...
EFG Insurance Co.	2900.00	1450.00	1450.00	29.00	14.50	...
HIJ Insurance Co.	3000.00	1500.00	1500.00	30.00	15.00	...
KLM Insurance Co.	3100.00	1550.00	1550.00	31.00	15.50	...
NOP Insurance Co.	3200.00	1600.00	1600.00	32.00	16.00	...
QRS Insurance Co.	3300.00	1650.00	1650.00	33.00	16.50	...
TUV Insurance Co.	3400.00	1700.00	1700.00	34.00	17.00	...
WXY Insurance Co.	3500.00	1750.00	1750.00	35.00	17.50	...
ZAB Insurance Co.	3600.00	1800.00	1800.00	36.00	18.00	...
ACD Insurance Co.	3700.00	1850.00	1850.00	37.00	18.50	...
BEF Insurance Co.	3800.00	1900.00	1900.00	38.00	19.00	...
GHI Insurance Co.	3900.00	1950.00	1950.00	39.00	19.50	...
JKL Insurance Co.	4000.00	2000.00	2000.00	40.00	20.00	...
MNO Insurance Co.	4100.00	2050.00	2050.00	41.00	20.50	...
PQR Insurance Co.	4200.00	2100.00	2100.00	42.00	21.00	...
STU Insurance Co.	4300.00	2150.00	2150.00	43.00	21.50	...
VWX Insurance Co.	4400.00	2200.00	2200.00	44.00	22.00	...
YZA Insurance Co.	4500.00	2250.00	2250.00	45.00	22.50	...
BCD Insurance Co.	4600.00	2300.00	2300.00	46.00	23.00	...
EFG Insurance Co.	4700.00	2350.00	2350.00	47.00	23.50	...
HIJ Insurance Co.	4800.00	2400.00	2400.00	48.00	24.00	...
KLM Insurance Co.	4900.00	2450.00	2450.00	49.00	24.50	...
NOP Insurance Co.	5000.00	2500.00	2500.00	50.00	25.00	...

Applause all the way for Palmer

Watson laughs off rough luck and six

By Lewine Mair

Tom Watson's six at the fifteenth revealed more about the man than any of the other figures in his 67 years. Any relief he had felt at seeing a steward on duty at the point place, then manufactured a glorious shot from the long grass with nine-iron and soon had all emotions of the par five hole tumbled away in a far from disastrous

By Louise Mahr

Rogers' albatross was felled by a one-iron from 228 yards out. He was not sure where his ball was "until I saw people fall

When his first drive finished just in the rough and he hit it 10 yards, it looked as though the demon that haunted him at our championship was at work again. But he got to grips with par at last, and with Floyd scoring impeccable pars, things began to look pretty good at the 14th, each having recently scored a birdie.

H GREEN (US)
 P PARKIN (T)
 R RYAN (US)
 G MARSH (AUS)
 D DUKE
 L THEVINO (US)

70

A GARRIDO (Sp)
 M CALERO (Sp)
 M JAMES
 L NELSON (US)
 S HOBDAV (SA)
 M KUPAROM (Nigeri)

H BALOGH
 J BLAND (S)
 C O'CONNOR
 A PALMER (I)
 R FLOYD (US)
 P JACOBI
 M MCNULTY
 T GALE (Aus)

J HASS (US)
 M BALLESTER
 M MONTES
 T SIMPSON
 J HEGGARTY

He agreed that he had played well and "felt comfortable". Alf Fyles, his trusty caddie, who had been up at 4.30 in his capricious marker of

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	450	4	10	384	4
2	423	4	11	411	4
3	410	4	12	184	3
4	206	3	13	505	5
5	343	4	14	198	3
6	468	4	15	542	5
7	150	3	16	415	4
8	470	4	17	528	5
9	410	4	18	473	4
Out	3,330	34	In	3,636	37

79

R E M E R Y
K W A T E R S
80
G T U R N E R
81
S S H E R I A T T
I D E L E O N (M M)
P T H O M A S (T)
82
I P A L M E R (S A)
83
J B U T L E R
85
D W A T S O N (S A)
" A m a t e u r

LATE SCORES
69 E Darcy, 70 M Johnson, 71 M

2808er (US): 72: H. Lunnemann, E. Wolkers, P. Way, 73: D. Duran, S. Lytle, C. Tucker, V. Evans, C. Delov, D. Frost (SA), T. Nakamura (JSP); 74: R. Clumpett; 75: G. Norman (Aust); 76: G. Pleyer (SA), D. Smyth; 77: I. Woodman; 78: M. Inglis, 79: G. Coles, N. Crosby* (US), M. Pearson

...ano Ballesteros had achieved more than for second place in the program on that year picture of him. This was not a in the part of the publishers; it had ended to show a picture of Salvador ending golfer of that time in Spain's later. At the last moment it was picture was not of Balbuena but of a Ballesteros; it was too late to change

.....

Sea Pigeon enjoys the old routine

By Michael Sealy

Elsworth's own run of good fortune was capped when Norrby just managed to get the better of First Place and Basil Boy in the best of three races of the day and then survive a second fall from a high horse. Following Elsworth suffered a reverse when Adam's Peak failed to beat the favorite in the Wren Steaks. By giving

It is second

Joining the leaders 200 metres from home.

Pat Eddery had a disappointing start on the Paul Leppewitz trained Welsh idol, who could do no better than seventh after having every chance.

PAT EDDERY
EZF 744 (18.26)
Jockey: A. Ffrench
Trainer: P. Leppewitz
Owner: J. S. Martin
Sponsor: Y Saint-Martin
Y Ffordd 3

PAUL LEPEWITZ
WIR 11.10, Palsgrove 120,
4.0, 3.30, DIF 62.80, A Palace, y Dyf. Pant
algion 4th, 11 ran, 2n 07.85.

Millbow finds the target

Millbow, a beaten 3-1 on favourite on his debut at Doncaster last month, reappeared in the High Steward Stakes at Yarmouth yesterday and Stavros Niarchos's 10,000 guineas bet won impressively by five lengths.

Henry Cecil, his trainer, in on his way to the Kennel and Sales, but his wife, Julia, said that Millbow has the Season Deval Stakes, over seven furlongs at Newcastle next month, as his objective.

Millbow finds the target

Pat Eddery had a disappointing ride on the Paul Kelleway trained Welsh idol, who could do no better than seventh after having every chance.

STEEPLECHASE

ST. LUCAS (4) **ADAM** (Group 3) (3-fcr)
 £27,441 (1m 20)

SCOURJANE b c by Pilsbry - Affaire
 d'Auray (4) **DEBIGN** 8-12 Y Saint-Em 1
 £12,000 (1m 20) Y Le Mans 2
 White Spade Y Head 3

PARI-MUTUEL: Win: 11.10. Place: 3.20.
 40, 3.80. DP: 42.80. A Fates: 1/1, 2/1. Next
 sign: 40/1. 11 ran. 2m 07.50s.

the target

Millbow, a beaten 3-1 on favourite on his debut at Doncaster last month, reappeared in the High Steward Stakes at Yarmouth yesterday and Stavros Niarchos's 10,000 guinea colt won impressively by five lengths.

Henry Cecil, his trainer, in on his way to the Keeneland Sale, but his wife, Julie, said that Millbow has the Season Delaval Stakes, over seven furlongs at Newcastle next month, as his objective.

Vigors 7-7 _____ S Dawson 5
1st Honorable, Peaceful Run, Linklight,

0, 4.30.

3-y-o maidens: 22,531: 1m)	(14
W R Swinburn	11
N Daves	8
B Rouse	3
A Clark	2
R Woodro	1
A Cochrane	1
I Piggett	1
T Rogers	1
W Carlson	1
J Johnston	1
hour, 6 Bars Head, 7 Light Show, 10 Paric	

[illegible]

52	00-0001	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0001	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
53	00-0002	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0002	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
54	00-0003	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0003	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
55	00-0004	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0004	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
56	00-0005	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0005	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
57	00-0006	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0006	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
58	00-0007	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0007	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
59	00-0008	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0008	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
60	00-0009	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0009	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
61	00-0010	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0010	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
62	00-0011	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0011	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
63	00-0012	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0012	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
64	00-0013	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0013	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
65	00-0014	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0014	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
66	00-0015	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0015	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
67	00-0016	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0016	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
68	00-0017	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0017	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
69	00-0018	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0018	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
70	00-0019	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0019	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
71	00-0020	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0020	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
72	00-0021	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0021	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
73	00-0022	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0022	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
74	00-0023	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0023	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
75	00-0024	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0024	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
76	00-0025	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0025	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
77	00-0026	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0026	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
78	00-0027	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0027	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
79	00-0028	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0028	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
80	00-0029	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0029	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
81	00-0030	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0030	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
82	00-0031	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0031	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
83	00-0032	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0032	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
84	00-0033	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0033	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
85	00-0034	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0034	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
86	00-0035	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0035	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
87	00-0036	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0036	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
88	00-0037	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0037	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
89	00-0038	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0038	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
90	00-0039	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0039	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
91	00-0040	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0040	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
92	00-0041	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0041	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
93	00-0042	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0042	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
94	00-0043	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0043	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
95	00-0044	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0044	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
96	00-0045	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0045	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
97	00-0046	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0046	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
98	00-0047	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0047	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
99	00-0048	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0048	TRIP TRAFFIC	1
100	00-0049	TRIP TRAFFIC	1	00-0049	TRIP TRAFFIC	1

1	J Dupont 3-7-15	W Carson	7
2	W Carson	P Colebrook	1
3	W Carson		7
4	W Carson		1
5	W Carson		7
6	W Carson		1
7	W Carson		7
8	W Carson		1
9	W Carson		7
10	W Carson		1
11	W Carson		7
12	W Carson		1
13	W Carson		7
14	W Carson		1
15	W Carson		7
16	W Carson		1
17	W Carson		7
18	W Carson		1
19	W Carson		7
20	W Carson		1
21	W Carson		7
22	W Carson		1
23	W Carson		7
24	W Carson		1
25	W Carson		7
26	W Carson		1
27	W Carson		7
28	W Carson		1
29	W Carson		7
30	W Carson		1
31	W Carson		7
32	W Carson		1
33	W Carson		7
34	W Carson		1
35	W Carson		7
36	W Carson		1
37	W Carson		7
38	W Carson		1
39	W Carson		7
40	W Carson		1
41	W Carson		7
42	W Carson		1
43	W Carson		7
44	W Carson		1
45	W Carson		7
46	W Carson		1
47	W Carson		7
48	W Carson		1
49	W Carson		7
50	W Carson		1
51	W Carson		7
52	W Carson		1
53	W Carson		7
54	W Carson		1
55	W Carson		7
56	W Carson		1
57	W Carson		7
58	W Carson		1
59	W Carson		7
60	W Carson		1
61	W Carson		7
62	W Carson		1
63	W Carson		7
64	W Carson		1
65	W Carson		7
66	W Carson		1
67	W Carson		7
68	W Carson		1
69	W Carson		7
70	W Carson		1
71	W Carson		7
72	W Carson		1
73	W Carson		7
74	W Carson		1
75	W Carson		7
76	W Carson		1
77	W Carson		7
78	W Carson		1
79	W Carson		7
80	W Carson		1
81	W Carson		7
82	W Carson		1
83	W Carson		7
84	W Carson		1
85	W Carson		7
86	W Carson		1
87	W Carson		7
88	W Carson		1
89	W Carson		7
90	W Carson		1
91	W Carson		7
92	W Carson		1
93	W Carson		7
94	W Carson		1
95	W Carson		7
96	W Carson		1
97	W Carson		7
98	W Carson		1
99	W Carson		7
100	W Carson		1

4.45 'MICK NAUGHTON' STAKES (2-y-o: £1,800: 6f)
(18)

1	400	AILING M
4	3	BERRY VIL

Belling: \$1,423:		MYTHE WOLF	18
0	10	6	10
0	10	ME CAPTAIN	10
0 Brown V	12	CHRISTINA	12
M Borch	12	PATSY 2E	12
0	12	FLAME RE	12
M Jackson T	20	0 MARI NORD	20
M Beacraft	22	ON OATH	22
Wise, 9 Vine Lake, 12	22	0	22
	22	SILVER ST	22
	30	VIDEO BOOK	30
	30	0	30
	30	CROSETY L	30
	30	HOLME RAY	30
	30	0	30
	30	4-8 Flame Street, 11	30
	30	Strand, 20 others.	30
\$3 DH t: 3-y-o:		5.15 JIMINY FITE	
		(B)	
		7 0000 RAMBLIN	
		5 01-03 BROOKS'S	
		7 6-01 BUCKHORE	
		0 3005 EMMERSON	
		11 3012 CARAN D'ART	
		18 -0000 BEING MAN	

9-10 _____ Jewell 7	19 18800- LATE NOVEMBER
_____ 8 Becker 1	20 20000- SPRINGER
_____ 9 Baker 1	21 150- Jernon 1-6-7
7-8-1 D Mitchell 2	22 River, 8 Bangs MINISTAL
February _____ 3	5,475 'DAVID CHASE
9-10-11 500 J & Proud 6	23 1,000- ALLIUM (S)
7-6-7-7 D Lashcarter 7	24 500- BLUNT P M
_____ 8 Proulx 1	25 400-50- PRADON
_____ 9 Proulx 1	26 100- KROSHORN
_____ 10 Proulx 1	27 100- THATCHER C
_____ 11 Proulx 1	28 100- THATCHER C
_____ 12 Proulx 1	29 100- THATCHER C
_____ 13 Proulx 1	30 100- THATCHER C
_____ 14 Proulx 1	31 100- THATCHER C
_____ 15 Proulx 1	32 100- THATCHER C
_____ 16 Proulx 1	33 100- THATCHER C
_____ 17 Proulx 1	34 100- THATCHER C
_____ 18 Proulx 1	35 100- THATCHER C
_____ 19 Proulx 1	36 100- THATCHER C
_____ 20 Proulx 1	37 100- THATCHER C
_____ 21 Proulx 1	38 100- THATCHER C
_____ 22 Proulx 1	39 100- THATCHER C
_____ 23 Proulx 1	40 100- THATCHER C
_____ 24 Proulx 1	41 100- THATCHER C
_____ 25 Proulx 1	42 100- THATCHER C
_____ 26 Proulx 1	43 100- THATCHER C
_____ 27 Proulx 1	44 100- THATCHER C
_____ 28 Proulx 1	45 100- THATCHER C
_____ 29 Proulx 1	46 100- THATCHER C
_____ 30 Proulx 1	47 100- THATCHER C
_____ 31 Proulx 1	48 100- THATCHER C
_____ 32 Proulx 1	49 100- THATCHER C
_____ 33 Proulx 1	50 100- THATCHER C
_____ 34 Proulx 1	51 100- THATCHER C
_____ 35 Proulx 1	52 100- THATCHER C
_____ 36 Proulx 1	53 100- THATCHER C
_____ 37 Proulx 1	54 100- THATCHER C
_____ 38 Proulx 1	55 100- THATCHER C
_____ 39 Proulx 1	56 100- THATCHER C
_____ 40 Proulx 1	57 100- THATCHER C
_____ 41 Proulx 1	58 100- THATCHER C
_____ 42 Proulx 1	59 100- THATCHER C
_____ 43 Proulx 1	60 100- THATCHER C
_____ 44 Proulx 1	61 100- THATCHER C
_____ 45 Proulx 1	62 100- THATCHER C
_____ 46 Proulx 1	63 100- THATCHER C
_____ 47 Proulx 1	64 100- THATCHER C
_____ 48 Proulx 1	65 100- THATCHER C
_____ 49 Proulx 1	66 100- THATCHER C
_____ 50 Proulx 1	67 100- THATCHER C
_____ 51 Proulx 1	68 100- THATCHER C
_____ 52 Proulx 1	69 100- THATCHER C
_____ 53 Proulx 1	70 100- THATCHER C
_____ 54 Proulx 1	71 100- THATCHER C
_____ 55 Proulx 1	72 100- THATCHER C
_____ 56 Proulx 1	73 100- THATCHER C
_____ 57 Proulx 1	74 100- THATCHER C
_____ 58 Proulx 1	75 100- THATCHER C
_____ 59 Proulx 1	76 100- THATCHER C
_____ 60 Proulx 1	77 100- THATCHER C
_____ 61 Proulx 1	78 100- THATCHER C
_____ 62 Proulx 1	79 100- THATCHER C
_____ 63 Proulx 1	80 100- THATCHER C
_____ 64 Proulx 1	81 100- THATCHER C
_____ 65 Proulx 1	82 100- THATCHER C
_____ 66 Proulx 1	83 100- THATCHER C
_____ 67 Proulx 1	84 100- THATCHER C
_____ 68 Proulx 1	85 100- THATCHER C
_____ 69 Proulx 1	86 100- THATCHER C
_____ 70 Proulx 1	87 100- THATCHER C
_____ 71 Proulx 1	88 100- THATCHER C
_____ 72 Proulx 1	89 100- THATCHER C
_____ 73 Proulx 1	90 100- THATCHER C
_____ 74 Proulx 1	91 100- THATCHER C
_____ 75 Proulx 1	92 100- THATCHER C
_____ 76 Proulx 1	93 100- THATCHER C
_____ 77 Proulx 1	94 100- THATCHER C
_____ 78 Proulx 1	95 100- THATCHER C
_____ 79 Proulx 1	96 100- THATCHER C
_____ 80 Proulx 1	97 100- THATCHER C
_____ 81 Proulx 1	98 100- THATCHER C
_____ 82 Proulx 1	99 100- THATCHER C
_____ 83 Proulx 1	100 100- THATCHER C

ark
Members best
Audience: £802: 6f)

3.15 W H ROBERTSON-AIKMAN HAND-
CAP (£1,274; 5f) (5)

aidens: £802: 6p)

2	0000	KABELAW
8	4004	MUSIC HIGH
12	0000	TYPECAST
15	0000	SOLAR GRA

4-5 Bernard Sunley, 1

[illegible][illegible]

Yarmouth results

12.15 HIGH STWARD STAKES (2y-f; \$3,500): 7
MIDNIGHT on by **MI Real** - **Pogonits** (2-1)
1 **March** 41
2 **Peonette** **Handicap** - **O Stoney** (1-1)
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

13.15 SPANISH RANCHO STAKES (2-y-f; \$2,500): 8
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

14.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

15.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

16.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

17.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

18.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

19.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

20.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

21.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

22.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

23.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

24.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

25.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **17.10** **\$1.60** **DP**
5 **22.60** **\$3.00** **\$5.75** **H** **Cas** **at** **Newmarket**
6 **11.1** **1** **March** 41

26.15 JOHN MALL HANDICAP (2:02.10; 1m)
1 **March** 41
2 **1** **March** 41
3 **1** **March** 41
4 **2** **Wm** **21.10** **Place** **1**

[illegible]

HOYSIA BOY baby African Sky- For Keeps
(P Martin) 8-2 P Robinson (4-5 fav) 1
Madison B Taylor (100-30) 2
SUNSHINE L Piggott (100-30) 3

TOTE Wtn: \$1.80 Places: \$1.10, \$1.00, DF:
2.70. CSF: \$4.14. G Prichard-Gordon. 8. 3.
Arms (10-1) 4th 5 ran.

OTE DOUBLE: Div: \$12.85. TREBLE: \$19.45.
LACEPOT: \$7.65.

King Charlesmange is firm favourite in Mrs Mary Reveley's stables. The mare provided the card with its first ever winner at Edinburgh on Monday, and yesterday followed up that success with a smooth two lengths victory over Alice Travaille in the William Hill Handicap at Newbury.

"Since he joined my stable I have switched him from a mile and mile and a half races to sprint distances, and this is what he want," said Mrs Reveley who could now go for a mile with him in the Hamilton Handicap next Wednesday.

STATE OF GOING: Newbury. firm. Thrice firm. Intermittent: good to firm. Tomorrow. Apr: good. Thwarted: good to firm. Papers: firm.

[illegible]

Beverley

[illegible]

30 Lush Street (N Westbrook) 2-7
 31 Birch (N-23) 1-7
 32 Ryan (N-23) 1-7
 33 Miles (Horse) 1-7
 34 Crib (N-23) 1-7
 35 TOTTE: Wkr \$4.50, Placss: \$2.30, \$5.30,
 \$7.00, DP: \$23.20, CSF: \$36.25, H G Hatters
 Great Haulin, 11, y. Masonn King (H-1) 6th.
 36 EVERINGHAM STAKES (misdns: \$552:
 1m 40)
 37 ANULOTO b c by 4-4-0 S. Perts (N-1) 3-7
 38 Jy (Mrs W Edm) 4-4-0
 39 chibanna 1-7
 40 J Lanes (S-1) 1-7
 41 TOTTE: Wkr \$5.00, Placss: \$2.30, \$5.00,
 \$7.00, DP: \$17.00, CSF: \$28.75, R Hollins
 Upper Longin, 11, y. Walk Along (S-1)
 14 m. NfG Great Luck, Dorothy Brews.
 42 HOUGHTON STAKES (3-5) c-misdns:
 \$592: 1m)
 43 RUTENBRAND b g by Workboy -
 44 Caprin (S-4) 1-7

BUSINESS

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 65000, 70000, 75000, 80000, 85000, 90000
 95000, 100000, 105000, 110000, 115000, 120000
 125000, 130000, 135000, 140000, 145000, 150000
 155000, 160000, 165000, 170000, 175000, 180000
 185000, 190000, 195000, 200000, 205000, 210000
 215000, 220000, 225000, 230000, 235000, 240000
 245000, 250000, 255000, 260000, 265000, 270000
 275000, 280000, 285000, 290000, 295000, 300000
 305000, 310000, 315000, 320000, 325000, 330000
 335000, 340000, 345000, 350000, 355000, 360000
 365000, 370000, 375000, 380000, 385000, 390000
 395000, 400000, 405000, 410000, 415000, 420000
 425000, 430000, 435000, 440000, 445000, 450000
 455000, 460000, 465000, 470000, 475000, 480000
 485000, 490000, 495000, 500000, 505000, 510000
 515000, 520000, 525000, 530000, 535000, 540000
 545000, 550000, 555000, 560000, 565000, 570000
 575000, 580000, 585000, 590000, 595000, 600000
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 635000, 640000, 645000, 650000, 655000, 660000
 665000, 670000, 675000, 680000, 685000, 690000
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Daville

BEC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, traffic and weather - a service for viewers who receive, whether they have a teletext or not.

6.30 Breakfast Times today's presenters are Selva Scott and Nick Ross. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Medical report between 6.45 and 7.00; Gardening between 7.30 and 7.45; Closedown at 8.00.

10.55 Goli: The Opera. The second day of the Open Golf Championship at Royal Birkdale, with prize money of £210,000. Commentary by Peter Alliss, Clive Clark, Bruce Cobby, Alex Hay and Mark McCormack. Also a coverage of the Open on BBC2 starting at 10.55 this morning (sharing with the First Test at the Oval). The highlights of the Open on BBC1 tonight at 10.30.

1.00 News: 1.27 Financial Report. And sub-titled news headlines: 1.30 Fingerbobs; for the very young.

1.45 Goli: The Open. More live coverage from Royal Birkdale. Play School. The traditional story called The Duck Pond. It can also be seen on BBC2 this morning at 10.30. 4.45 Jigsaw. Janet Ellis, Adrian Hedley, Will Lums, Paul Clayton and Julia Birsted introduce Dot, the electronic super dot; and Hector, the invisible hedgehog (r. 5.05). The Goli: Part two of a 13-episode drama set in the New Zealand goldfields of a century ago (r. 5.35). Reboot (r. 5.40).

5.40 News: 5.00 South East at Six. 6.25 Nationwide.

6.55 London Brighton in Three-and-a-half Minutes (see Choice).

7.00 The Good Life. Deep in economic crisis, Tom and Barbara (Richard Briers, Felicity Kendal) offer to take a holiday in her life. It was all because of a certain film about children and an old railway. Also appearing tonight are Bernard Cribbins and Drish Sheridan. Dave Edmunds. David Frost and his nostalgic programme's host Noel Edmonds.

8.00 Emory: The final instalment of Jack of Diamonds, the comedy thriller starring the late Dick Emory as detective Bernie Wenstock. Will he find the diamonds at the castle of General Von Kuss?

8.30 International Athletics: The Talbot Games, at Crystal Palace. Among the big names expected to take part are Coe, Ovett and Allen Wale. (More at 10.55).

9.00 News: with Michael Buerk.

9.25 Shamrock: First in a new series of police dramas, starring Kevin Dobson as the San Francisco police officer and single-handed parent.

10.15 Defence: The Welsh entertainer Celina Duncan is supported by Massiel and Loose Ends. 10.45 News.

10.50 International Athletics: Highlights from the Talbot Games.

11.30 Film: Paris Blues (1981). Drama. Two ex-travelers living on Paris's Left Bank. Starring Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward, Sidney Poitier and Louise Armstrong. Director: Martin Ritt. Ends at 1.00am.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Items include news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; Sport at 6.45 and 7.45; Morning papers at 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Pop video at 7.55; Television preview at 8.35; Sporting with Diana Dora at 8.45; Consumer advice at 9.05; and Mad Lizzie (keep fit spot) at 9.15. Closedown at 9.25.

TV/LONDON

8.25 Thames News Headlines. Followed by: Sesame Street: easy learning, with The Muppets; 10.25 Science International. 10.35 Rocket Robin Hood: cartoon updating the legend of the Sherwood Forest outlaw. 10.55 Apeiron to Ocean Environment: undersea plants and animals. 11.05 A Big Country: Apeiron to Ocean Environment. A film about the Pinnipeds, the aborigines of Australia. 11.35 Portraits of Power: De Gaulle and Algeria Française.

12.00 Weather (r. 12.10). Rainbow: 12.30 Do It Herself: Women carpenters and self-assembly desks.

1.00 News: 1.20 Thames news: 1.30 About Britain: David Gorman's. The artist goes to the city with the university city with Chris Kelly.

2.00 Film: On the Beach (1962). Entertaining British-made comedy in which Norman Wisdom as the would-be policeman who becomes involved with little thieves.

4.00 Children's TV: Rainbow (r. 4.20). Bugs Bunny: cartoon; 4.25 The Animal Express: Alison Holloway again visits San Diego Wild Animal Park. 4.50 Frontline: Kids living on Blackpool beach; and the girl who collects bones; 5.15 Young Doctors: American-made hospital drama series.

5.45 News: 5.00 The 9 o'clock Show.

7.00 Winner Takes All: General knowledge gambling game. The players come from Wales, Lancashire, Essex and Somerset. With Jimmy Tarbuck as MC.

7.30 The Sounder: Comedy series with Peter Bowler and George Cole as the ill-matched brothers-in-law. More about the rich young widow next door (r. 7.40).

8.00 Inside the Third Reich Part two of this two-part dramatization of the rise and fall of Albert Speer, Hitler's chief of armaments and war production who wrote his memoirs in Spandau prison after being sentenced to 30 years for crimes against humanity. He died in 1961. Speer is played by the Dutch actor Rutger Hauer. Hosted by Derek Jacobi. The second part of two to be seen at 10.55.

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Derek Jacobi: Inside The Third Reich (TV, 8pm)

● **MOTHERS BY DAUGHTERS** - (Channel 4, 10.30pm) is made by the Moving Picture Company. I realise that "moving" implies motion, not emotion, but had it been the other way round, the adjective would have been applied because this account by the actress Barbara Windsor of her difficult relationship with her late mother is a very touching document. It needed a sympathetic interviewer, and in Bel Dooney it has got one. Miss Windsor's tale is an odd one, because it begins with the reasons why, as a young girl, she was constantly made to feel inadequate by her mother's critical attitude to her, and ends with a catalogue of reasons why, in reflection, Miss Windsor feels she failed her mother. It is contradictory, but only in the way that life itself is contradictory.

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BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10): Maths Methods; differential equations; 8.30 Organic chemistry; 8.55 Pressure Die-Casting; 7.20 Statistics; 7.45 A Control System Design.

10.30 Play School: See BBC 1 entry for 4.20pm.

10.55 Crickaid/Golf. Live coverage of the second day of the England v New Zealand, First Test at The Oval; and of the second round of The Open Golf Championship at Birkdale Golf Club. Highlights from The Open on BBC 2 tonight at 10.30, and from the First Test at 11.45.

6.35 Six Fifty-Five: Screen tough guy Martin Shaw (The Professionals) and comic duo working in the Lake District with Bob Langley; 7.25 News summary.

7.30 Fun to Imagine: It is not the world of make-believe that schoolboy Richard Feynman, Nobel Laureate and Professor of Theoretical Physics at Caltech, California, but the world as it actually is.

7.45 Chalkboard: The third film in Kenneth Clark's 13-part series is devoted to the public world - of St Francis and Dante, Giotto and Pisanio. His journey tonight takes him to the banks of the Loire river and through Umbria and Tuscany. The close he visits include Pisa.

8.35 Gardeners' World: Shrubs and trees that flower in the traditional blossom time of spring, but in July. Tonight's programme comes from Jerusalem Place in Hampshire. We enter the garden of Mr and Mrs Gerald Cole who, according to the programme's producer John Kanyon, have created a fine garden, full of inspiration to the enthusiast.

8.55 My Music: Steve Laine puts musical questions to the regular panel of Frank Muir, John Arden, Denis Norden and Ian Wallace, and he proves once again what an accomplished pianist he is in the bargain.

9.25 Heyday: The second part of the story about a young girl who is determined to become an inmate in a hospital for psychiatric patients. Tonight, her obsession becomes intolerable to the house mother who appeals to the police. (Patrick Stewart) for help. Tonight's episode also stars playwright Alan Ayckbourn.

10.30 Goli: The Open. Highlights from today's play at Birkdale Golf Club.

10.55 Newsnight: Bulletins and in-depth analysis of the day's main stories.

11.45 Crickaid: The First Test. The best of action from today's England v New Zealand match at The Oval. Introduced by Ruche Arnold. Ends at 12.20am.

12.30 News: with Michael Buerk.

12.55 Inside the Third Reich: Part two of this American-made TV drama.

11.10 The London Programme: An inquiry into the inconsistencies in the application of planning laws in the London area. The programme follows the legislation protecting the Green Belt is being undermined because the planning officers of local councils in the Belt no longer know where they stand now that the government has made a start on the process of liberalizing the planning laws.

11.50 9 to 5: Office life comedy series.

12.30 News: with Michael Buerk.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 In Search of Paradise. The Mystical Islands. A film about gardens in the Far East. In Japan, everything in the garden has a special meaning. So with the perfection of nature, whether stone, bridges or islands. And in China, gardens are called "mountains and water" after the two great elements that are kept in balance.

6.00 Swiss Pop music show for the addicts. The acts include Soft Cell, Defunkt and Owen Ogilvie. With video clips featuring Paul Weller, Tracy Cramp, Animal Nightlife, Talking Heads, and Cabaret Voltaire. Mark Isaacs comments on a couple of fan mail letters and certain Gestures and Intimacy.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.30 The Friday Alternative: Two items tonight: The forgotten drama of Kampuchea; and a report on the growing number of people with a personal (or non-denominational) religious faith.

8.00 Unforgettable: A reminder of some of the hit songs of the period spanning the 1950s and the mid-1960s. Hosted by Alan Freeman. The special guests are Wayne Fontana and Cripin St. Peters. With the regulars Lipstick and The Moplin Music Machine.

8.30 WKRP in Cincinnati: Comedy series about an American radio station where the staff decide to organize a union.

9.00 Film: Trouble in Paradise (1932). Comedy of manners, directed by one of the most elegant of film-makers Ernst Lubitsch. It was his own particular favourite of the film he made. Herbert Marshall and Miriam Hopkins play the society crooks who, while in Paris, plan to rob a rich and chic widow (Kay Johnson). Also starring Charles Ruggles and Edward Everett Horton. (See Choice).

10.30 Mothers by Daughters: Barbara Windsor, the comedy actress, talks to Bel Mooney about her stormy relationship with her mother. This is the first in a new series. Later interview subjects include Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, Sheila Hancock, Maureen Lipman, Lynn Seymour and the late Elizabeth Lutyens. (See Choice).

11.20 Boris Karloff Presents: Rose's Last Sonnet. Drama about a faded movie actress (Mary Astor) who suffers a fatal heart attack. The film is a complicated fraud plot comes to light.

12.20 Jazz on Four: Documentary about the jazz guitarist Tal Farlow which has been highly praised by the highbrow film publication Sight and Sound ("brilliantly edited"). Featuring Tommy Flanagan and Red Mitchell. Ends at 12.45am.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.

6.10 Farming Today. 6.35 Shipping. 6.50 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.50 Your Letters. 8.55 Weather. Travel.

9.00 News.

9.05 World Island. 9.15 Island Discs. 9.25 The World at One. 9.35 The World at Two. 9.45 The World at Three. 9.55 The World at Four. 10.00 News.

10.05 Morning Story. 10.15 The World at Five. 10.25 The World at Six. 10.35 The World at Seven. 10.45 The World at Eight. 10.55 The World at Nine. 11.00 News.

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Hollywood copy writer but a style that was instantly identifiable in every frame of every film he made.

● **IN THE ART OF OUR NECESSITIES** (Radio 3, 7.30pm) Eric Griffiths, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has come up with what sounds suspiciously like a new theory about poets. Put simply, it is that their literary strength could lie in their physical weakness. Put even more simply, Mr Griffiths argues that the high drama of one man's toothache, can be the cause of the low boredom of the leads to another man's headache, and that a poet should not expect anybody else to sympathise with the suffering in his verse unless it is based on shared experience. A suspect a whole seminar could be organised to discuss a theory only half as provocative as this one.

● **CHOICE** - It has taken the BBC 30 years to realise that its four minutes of black-and-white speeded-up film showing a steam engine straining between London and Brighton was hopelessly out of date. A JOURNEY IN TIME (BBC 1, 6.55pm) covers the same distance in only three-and-a-half minutes. What is more, in colour. It is one of the unplanned benefits from the electrification of the London to Brighton line.

● Continuing its policy of screening cinema gems from the Thirties, Channel 4 tonight comes up with TROUBLE IN PARADISE (6.00pm), the work of the most polished of comedy directors Ernst Lubitsch whose so-called "touch" was not the brainchild of a

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Poland legislates to keep grip after martial law

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Parliament yesterday enacted a crucial safety-net of legislation which, by regulating such diverse issues as censorship, police powers and ministerial responsibilities, is supposed to guarantee internal stability after the lifting of martial law.

The most important move was a change in the constitution, allowing the Council of State - which acts for Parliament when it is not sitting - to declare a state of emergency if "the internal security of the state has been endangered".

Martial law was declared 19 months ago because no such clause then existed.

Now martial law or a "state of war" may be declared only if there is an external threat - a "real, for example, of invasion".

The amendment is interesting for three reasons. First, it gives the Government a wide range of options, allowing it to declare, for example, a state of emergency only in one area. It also means the leadership can give a more measured response to crises.

Secondly, the amendment makes no mention of Parliament having to approve a state of emergency - making for swift action - and, finally, it endows the chairman of the Council of State (the effective head of state) with the right to declare an emergency by himself if need be.

Another amendment guarantees that private farmers have a permanent place in Polish society. This change is the result of considerable lobbying - not least from the Roman Catholic Church - by those who believe that it will boost the confidence of farmers, who will invest more in their land and sell more food to the state.

Most of the legislation and constitutional amendments have been referred to the

committee stage but, Sejm (Parliament) deputies say, they will all be passed into law.

The amendments were accompanied by a number of Bills that will also prove important after the lifting of martial law - which may be announced next week.

A draft press law, given its first reading yesterday, tightens the provisions of the relatively liberal censorship Act passed in July 1981. Thus, while the publication of anything that calls for the overthrow of the political system or mocks it, the new law adds "or its superior organs of power". In other words, any article that attacks the Government - not just the system - is banned.

At least one article seems specifically designed to counter underground publications: "The publication or dissemination of a newspaper or other journal without permission... is liable to one year in prison or to a fine."

Two other Bills were important for the post-martial law era. One passed into law yesterday with three votes against, defines the powers of the police, gives the security service a separate legal entity and replaces district militia stations with Interior Ministry headquarters.

The militia are now specifically empowered to use means of "direct enforcement" - the Bill stipulates rubber truncheons, water and chemical sprays, dogs and concussion grenades. It also gives detailed instructions on when guns may be used.

Another Bill regulating the powers of the Council of Ministers - the Government - grants the Prime Minister the right to set up special commissions, but also acknowledges that Parliament has some say.

Technology wizard seeks whizz-kids

By Bill Johnstone and Clive Cookson

His team will be brilliant, the best in technical research, the recently knighted technology guru, Sir Clive Sinclair, claims. The dozen or so researchers whom he is seeking for his new £2m research laboratory at an idyllic site, Milton Hall, outside Cambridge, will be "outstanding people".

So clever will be the Sinclair proteges that Sir Clive himself would be pushed to qualify. He has advertised in the press for the scientists, whom he is prepared to pay "shockingly high salaries".

The idea of his novel research institute, called MetaLab from the Greek word *meta* meaning beyond, is to free scientists from the constraints that industry and even academic life impose on research. Financial constraints are a handicap of the past, since the sale of 10 per cent of Sinclair Research early in the year raised £12.9m and made the company worth more than £130m.

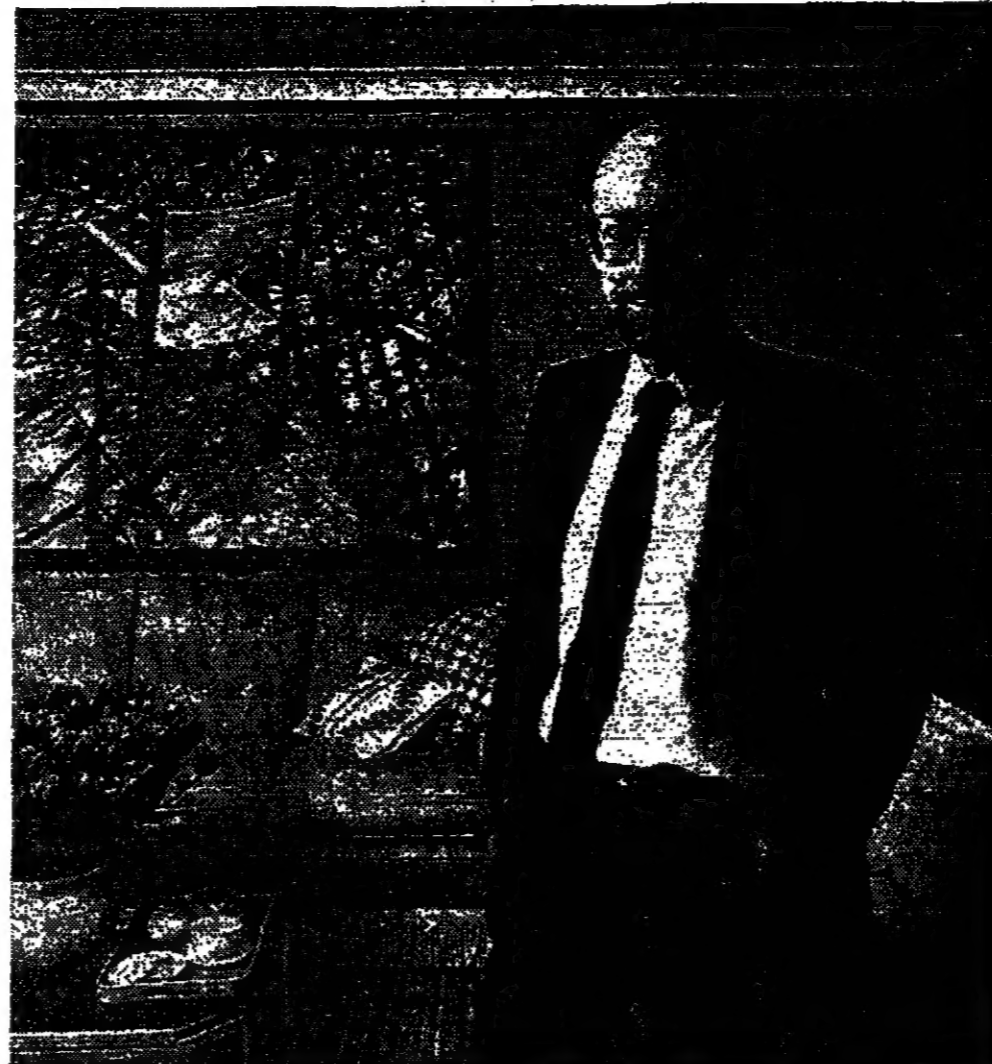
He said in an exclusive interview with *The Times*: "The MetaLab will bring together those parts of the company that might loosely be called blue-skies research but are really not quite as blue-skies as all that. It is the leading edge sort of work but also very much dedicated to a definite product generally high-risk or very difficult work."

The new laboratory is the fourth to the Sinclair empire. The others are a flat screen television laboratory in St Ives, Cambridgeshire, a computer laboratory in Cambridge, and one developing the Sinclair electric car near Exeter.

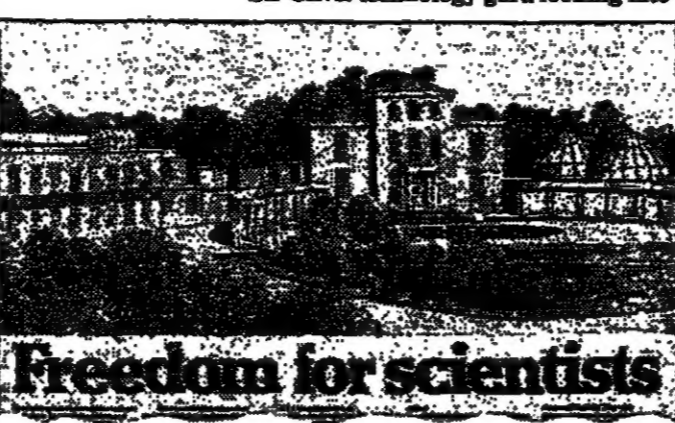
Money will apparently be no object as Sinclair and his researchers pursue excellence in television technology, microchip technology, computer systems, communications and other complex disciplines at the 16,000 sq ft MetaLab.

Freedom is the passport. More freedom than researchers have been accustomed to, Sir Clive says. "They already have certain freedoms, of course. If they work in universities they have a certain sort of freedom, if they work in industry they have another sort of freedom, but in those cases they have constraints that bind them."

"In particular, they tend to be constrained in this country by their ability to purchase the goods they need. They have the odd business in Britain of employing a man at £20,000 or £30,000 a year who has to argue if he wants £100 worth



Sir Clive: technology guru looking into the future



A view of the MetaLab, home of the new research institute

of equipment. We will be employing people at very high salaries. They will be the *cerne de la crème*, and if they think they want the equipment they are going to have it," he adds.

The 42-year-old innovator, who finished his formal academic training at the age of 17, has been responsible for a series of technical firsts - pocket television, calculator and two micro-computers cheap enough for a mass

market. His ZX 81 computer - now retailing for under £40 - has sold a million pieces worldwide and made him a multi-millionaire.

Though Sir Clive has a passionate feeling for research, the final product is most important. His creative, dedicated researchers at MetaLab are expected to keep that passion burning. He is concerned that academic qualifications are still used as an easy measure of brilliance, but

uncertain what to employ in their place.

He does not consider himself either a crusader or a part of the establishment, even with a knighthood. But he does intend to influence technology policy in Britain, albeit on a modest scale.

Sir Clive says: "The most wonderful research is done in this country, but half the time it doesn't get through to the marketplace. The way we (at Sinclair) conduct research is that one group of people takes it from the concept to the marketplace."

That requires engineers and scientists to have an understanding of business which is a quality sadly lacking, even among the most brilliant technical minds, according to Sir Clive. The hybrid engineer-businessman is Sinclair himself, and although his MetaLab team may not entirely be his clones because by definition one Sinclair mind might not want to be constrained by another Sinclair mind, he does expect them to have at least some of his many innovative talents.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

PM digs in over the British diet

Mr. Jeffrey Rooker, a Labour front bench spokesman on social security, issued a challenge to Mrs Thatcher at Prime Minister's question time yesterday.

"Can the Prime Minister," he asked, "as leader of the nation and as a housewife, tell us what her practical advice is to the unemployed and their families about eating healthily within their means in view of the Nutrition Advisory Council assessment that the average British diet puts people at risk?"

Coming on the day after Labour voted solidly against hanging, the suggestion that people should eat the sort of food favoured by the Nutrition Advisory Council will be seen as another Labour betrayal of working class opinion. The grim phrase "eating healthily" is a middle-class code which can mean only one thing: austerity. This is the boring substance which forms the basis of the average SDP activist's breakfast. But, in its broader, philosophical sense, it is a generic term which embraces the whole dismal concept of "health foods": endless salads, cottage cheese, literally not a sausage.

Mr Rooker was sincere. Of that there was no doubt. Most fascinating, but he was trying to intimidate the Prime Minister into reneging on the traditional calorie-intensive British diet.

In Mr Rooker's use of the phrase "as leader of the nation and as a housewife", he was trying to harness, for his own propagandistic purposes, all the authority of both the great offices of state held by Mrs Thatcher - that of Prime Minister, and that of consort to Mr Denis Thatcher, and therefore the woman responsible for the domestic comforts of the most representative Englishman of the age. Fortunately, Mr Rooker was probably wasting his time with the latter. Denis does not look like one of your mousel-munchers.

Moreover, as left wingers so often do when praying to aid authorities, Mr Rooker invoked the Nutrition Advisory Council as if it were an independent body with no axe to grind. In fact, it is notorious mousel-front organisation. Faced with this suggestion that she should tell the unemployed, or anyone else, what to eat, Mrs Thatcher was magnificent. "I do not think these people need advice from

me and I think it would be presumptuous to give it," she told Mr Rooker. At this, the Labour benches sanctimoniously erupted with cries of "disgraceful" etc. Labour policy on diet, as on defence and all other issues at the recent general election, turned out to be completely at variance with the true wishes of the British people - a race which has, over the centuries, created the most joyously calorific of all the great cuisines of the world.

Inevitably, Mr Michie's Foot joined in the outcry. He accused the Prime Minister of not being prepared "to give advice to some of the poorest people in the land." In fact, she was trying to save them from following the radical middle classes into becoming a mass of anorexic chawers of bits of fruit mixed in with hay.

But Mr Foot was cheered by the benches behind him. Gone was the era when the Labour Party represented the great regional dishes: the chip butties of Merseyside, the black puddings of the Hatterley country, the Bubble and Squeak and Spotted Dick, of the influential cockney cuisine, the condensed milk that can be found in even the most humble "pull-ups for carmen" (a dialect phrase that is not directly connected with Bizzet's opera of that name).

Then there are the multi-caloric dishes claimed by many regions. Jam roly-poly! Tricad! Mrs Thatcher's mince pies. The unemployed have enough misfortune, without being denied such traditional joys by a cuisine minceur extremist such as Mr Rooker.

Later, when Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, answered routine questions on forthcoming parliamentary business, he was confronted by the traditional Conservative backbencher Mr John Stokes. He demanded of Mr Biffen: "Can the Right Hon Gentleman give us an assurance that the Government will not cease to protect the poor and unimportant in our society, and never forget that we are the House of Commons who represent the common people as well as the intellectuals and progressives?"

He was referring to the previous night's vote on capital punishment. But of course his words applied perfectly to this threat to the poor and unimportant people's simple pleasure at table.

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen presents the Guildon to the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, at Tidworth, Hampshire, 11.40.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of Salford University, presides at degree congregations at the University, 10.15.

The Prince of Wales visits the Cancer Help Centre and opens new building at Grove House Bristol, 3.15.

The Princess of Wales, as President of the Wales Craft Council, visits craft producers in Dyfed; arrives Aberporth airport, 11.40.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends a *fiat christening* in aid of the St John Ambulance in Hampshire. Wharfedale Prior, Andover, 9.40.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys

Cuba, attends Annual General Meeting, Sadlers Hall, Chislehurst, London, 12.

The Duke of Kent, as Chancellor, presides at the congregation for the conferment of first degrees and diplomas at the University of Surrey, Guildford Cathedral, 2.10; visits Guildford Senior Schools' Art Exhibition, Guildhall, Guildford, 4.45.

New exhibitions

Open Summer Show, Times, 2a Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10-4 (until Aug 26).

The Thistle of Scotland, Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery, Kelvingrove; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Sept 26).

Work by Friedrichs-Hundertwasser, City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until July 31).

Trolleybus exhibition, Russell-Cotes Museum and Art Gallery, East Cliff, Bournemouth; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30 (until Aug 6).

Six Degrees Out: Furniture, glass, ceramics, knitwear and Metalwork, Beaumont Arts Centre, Oxfordshire; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 1.30, Sun 2.30 to 4.30, closed Mon and Wed; (until July 31).

Aspects of the Countryside: paintings by Howard and Wendy Jones, New Gallery, Abbie House, 9 Fore Street, Budegwe, Salterton, Devon; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Mon; (until July 30).

Last chance to see

Work by Cindy Sherman and Nigel Henderson, John Hansard Gallery, Southampton University; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, (ends tomorrow).

Music

Concert by King's School Choir, Rochester Cathedral, 8.30.

Piano recital by Peter Donohoe, Chichester Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by Cathedral Choir and Orchestra, Bristol Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by Hilliard Ensemble, Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, 8.30.

Concert by Classical Orchestra, Assembly Rooms, York, 8.

Births: Hugo Jones, London, 1973; Rembrandt, Leiden, Netherlands, 1606; Henry Edward Manning, cardinal, Tottenham, 1838; Alfred Harnsworthy, 1st Viscount, Newcastle (proprietor of *The Times* 1908-22), Dublin, 1865.

Deaths: James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, executed on Tower Hill, 1685; Anton Chekhov, Badenweiler, Germany, 1904.

Today is St Swithun's Day.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	28.85	27.30
Austria Sch	28.85	27.30
Belgium Fr	82.00	78.00
Canada \$	1.94	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.70	14.00
Ireland Mk	8.62	8.42
France Fr	12.22	11.72
Germany DM	4.89	3.89
Greece Dr	135.00	125.00
Hongkong \$	11.37	10.72
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.23
Italy Lira	242.00	230.00
Japan Yen	367.80	367.00
Netherlands Gld	4.58	4.36
Norway Kr	11.60	11.05
Portugal Esc	185.00	174.00
Spain Ptas	166.00	155.00
Sweden Kr	12.23	11.63
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.19
USA \$	1.57	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	142.00	134.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 333.9.

London: The FT index closed-up 11.3 at 688.2.

Food prices

The hot, dry weather is likely to bring the strawberry season to a premature end, and if the heatwave continues into next week it could pose a threat to other fruit and vegetables. Raspberries are plentiful and cheaper than last week: 25 to 30p per quart pound punnet. English raspberries are now in the shops at 45p a half pound punnet. There are English and Italian black and white cherries from 70 to 90p a pound, but the large, black American varieties are very scarce, £1.20 to £1.60 a pound.

English runner beans are just starting, 70 to 80p a pound; broad beans 20 to 25p a pound; peas 20 to 30p a pound. Good quality summer crop cauliflower: 28 to 35p each. Jersey royal potatoes, 12 to 16p a pound, are just finishing. English new potatoes are 8 to 10p a pound. English iceberg lettuce 60 to 90p a head depending on size; other varieties range from 20 to 45p. Home-produced lamb is probably the best value fresh meat buy as prices continue to drop. Whole shoulders range from 92p to £1.39 a pound and whole legs from £1.45 to £1.99 a pound on average, but many of the big chins are selling below the lowest price quoted.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:

- 1) *Octopussy*
- 2) *Return of the Jedi*
- 3) *Flashdance*
- 4) *Monty Python's The Meaning of Life*
- 5) *Tootsie*
- 6) *Exorcising Elia*
- 7) *The Year of Living Dangerously*
- 8) *Local Hero*
- 9) *One from the Heart*
- 10) *King of Comedy*

Compiled by Screen International

Roads

London and the South-east: A13: Only one lane London-bound on Newbury Lane, near Prince Regent Lane. M40: Closed westbound at Junction 5 (Stokenchurch); M4: Westbound lane closures between junctions 2 and 3 (Brentford).

Middlesex and East Angles: M1: Lane closures between junctions 28 and 29 (A38, Mansfield) to A617, Chesterfield. M45: Closed eastbound at Rugby; diversions: A1: Lane closures S of Blythe at Ramby, Nottinghamshire.

The North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 43 and 44 (Carlisle) also between junctions 25 (A49, Wigan) and 27 (A5209, Wigan/Standish), Greater Manchester.

Wales and West: A440: Width restriction W of Crumlin, Gwent, at junction of M4. M5: Lane closures between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud to Thornbury, A38: Lane closures at March Mills, Wiltshire, Lee Mill and South Brent, Devon.

Scotland: M9: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 7 (Falkirk to Kinrossville Bridge).

Information supplied by the A.A.

Ferry dispute

Townsend Thoresen ferry service between Feltwistons and Zebrugg, and between Larne in Northern Ireland and Cairnryan in Scotland are cancelled again today because of union disputes, and their Dover sailings may also be disrupted this weekend. For latest information call Traveline: 01-246 8032 or the operators on Feltwistons 078111 or Larne 2201.

The papers

Commenting on the decisive vote on hanging, the *Daily Mail* says: "Parliament has spoken and the time for talking is over; what we now need from Government is action to make Britain safe for her citizens." A programme for community backing of the police, public education and the removal of evil influences like scenes of violence on TV and video screens.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Pollen count
Abundant	High	5 to 6 pm
High	High	noon to 5 pm
Medium	High	noon to 5 pm
Low	High	noon to 5 pm
Very low	High	noon to 5 pm
None	High	noon to 5 pm
Abundant	High	noon to 5 pm
High	High	noon to 5 pm
Medium	High	noon to 5 pm
Low	High	noon to 5 pm
Very low	High	noon to 5 pm
None	High	noon to 5 pm
Abundant	High	noon to 5 pm
High	High	noon to 5 pm
Medium	High	noon to 5 pm
Low	High	noon to 5 pm
Very low	High	noon to 5 pm
None	High	noon to 5 pm

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau.

The pollen count for London issued by the Airtime Research Group at 10 am yesterday was 30 (low) for today's recording at 10 am. Forecast at 10 am: 30-40, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

Weather

A ridge of high pressure will be maintained over southern areas, whilst weakening troughs of low pressure move S over northern parts.

6am to midnight

London, East Angles, Midlands, E. central N. England, N. Wales: Sunny periods, possibly a shower or two. W. light or moderate; max temp 23 to 25 (78 to 77°F).

SW. E. England, S. Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 27 to 29 (81 to 84°F).

NW. S. England, Lake District: Rather cloudy, sunny intervals, perhaps a little light rain or drizzle; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 21 to 23 (70 to 73°F).

Sale of Merit, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Further cloud, a little light rain or drizzle in places, brightening from N later; wind W or NW, moderate; max temp 19 to 21 (66 to 70°F).

Moray Firth, NE NW Scotland: Wind W or SW, light or moderate; sea slight, S. becoming moderate; sun bright intervals; max temp 14 to 16 (57 to 61°F).

Outlook for the weekend: Changeable in N with temperatures near or rather above normal; hot in S but some isolated thunderstorms.

SEA: N. Ireland: S. North Sea: Wind W, light, becoming moderate; sea slight, S. becoming moderate; sun bright intervals; max temp 14 to 16 (57 to 61°F).

State of Dover, English Channel: Wind W or SW, light or moderate; sea slight, S. becoming moderate; sun bright intervals; max temp 14 to 16 (57 to 61°F).

Wind W, light, increasing moderate or moderate light; sea smooth, becoming moderate light.

Lighting-up time

London 5.52 pm to 4.51 am

Edinburgh 10.19 pm to 4.18 am

Manchester 10.01 pm to 4.28 am

Potomac 6.57 pm to 4.58 am

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